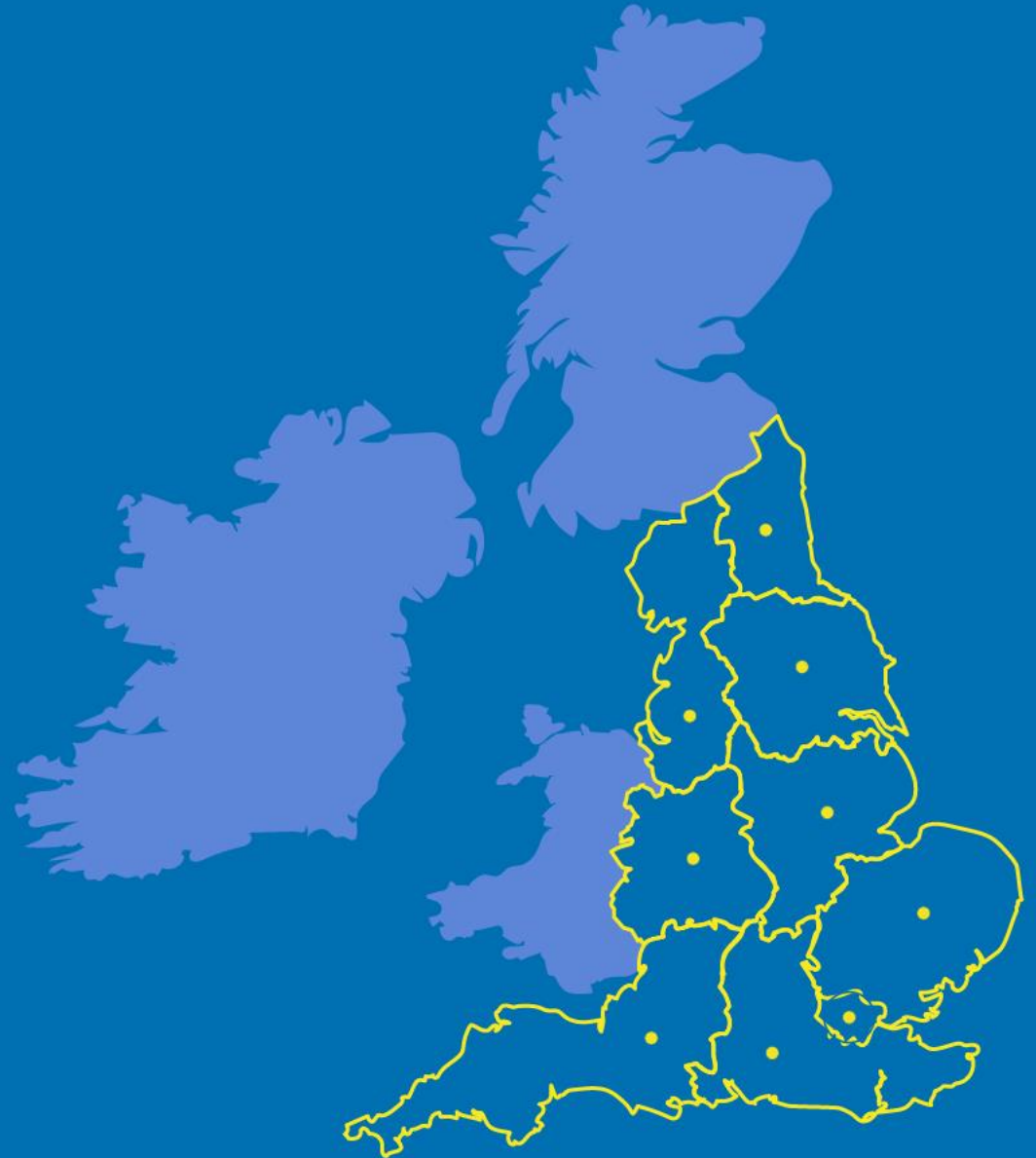


# **CORONAVIRUS** **SITUATIONAL** **AWARENESS** Summary

date: 12 October 2020



# Contents

This situational awareness summary report collates information and intelligence from various sources. The summary will be provided daily and the content will continue to be developed.

- National context
- High level summary
- Case rates, symptomatic cases, positivity and testing

**PHE is adjusting its approach to test positivity and testing rate metrics.** As of 8<sup>th</sup> October Report, any repeat tests for individuals since pandemic onset have been deduplicated in updated figures. As the likelihood of individuals having multiple tests increases, test count and rate will now only be deduplicated across a narrower 7-day window. The main changes for reports produced by PHE Outbreak Surveillance Team will be for positivity (likely decrease but unchanged trend) and total tests reported (increase). To date, this change has only been implemented in the public-facing national Flu/COVID surveillance report and the Regional Situational Awareness Reports. However, update of LTLA and other reports will be introduced during Week 42 (w/c 12/10) and be applied retrospectively.

- [REDACTED]
- Residential Settings
- Prevalence
- Hospitalisation
- [REDACTED]
- NHS 111 potential COVID-19
- Outbreak reports
  - Overall by geography
  - Care homes
  - Education
  - [REDACTED]
  - Other settings
- Contact tracing
- Enhanced contact tracing
- Weekly positivity for other respiratory viruses

A separate Appendix contains Local Authority maps for case rates, positivity, testing, mortality and contact tracing.

# National context

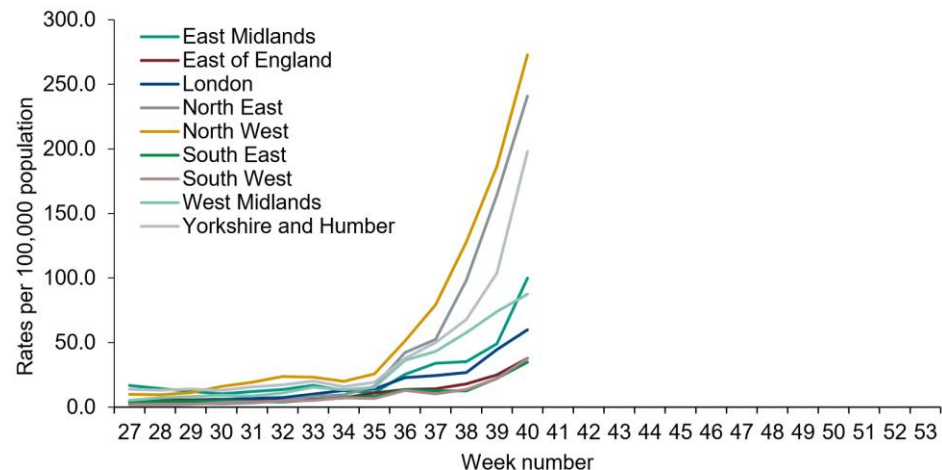
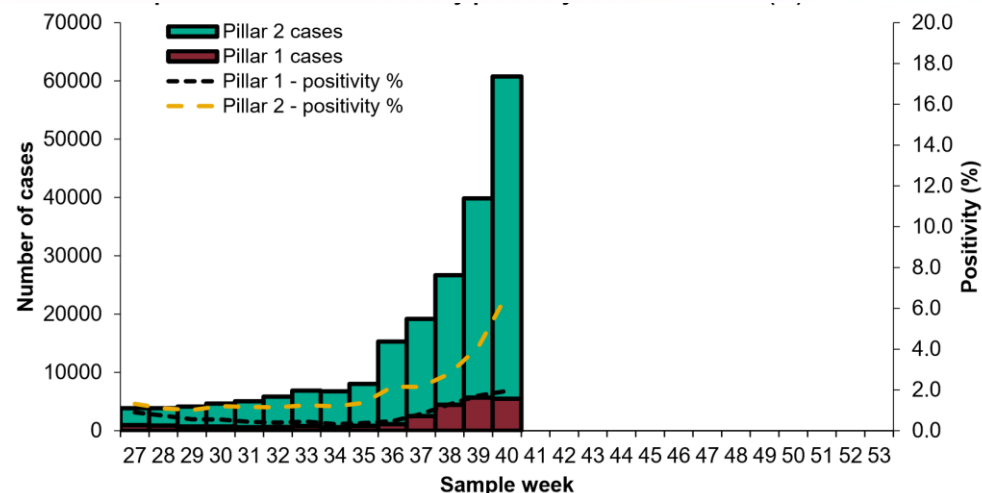
(From 8 October 2020 Week 41 Report)

Overall case numbers and positivity continued to increase in both Pillar 1 and 2, in week 40, with the majority of cases reported from Pillar 2. The highest case rates and positivity were seen in the 10-19 year olds in both Pillar 1 and 2. Cases rates and positivity continue to be highest in the North of England.

As of 09:00 on 6 October 2020, a total of 454,176 have been confirmed positive for COVID-19 in England under Pillar 1 and 2.

\* For the most recent week, more samples are expected therefore this graph should be interpreted with caution. The data are shown by the week the specimen was taken from the person being tested. This gives the most accurate analysis of this time progression, but it does mean that the latest days' figures may be incomplete.

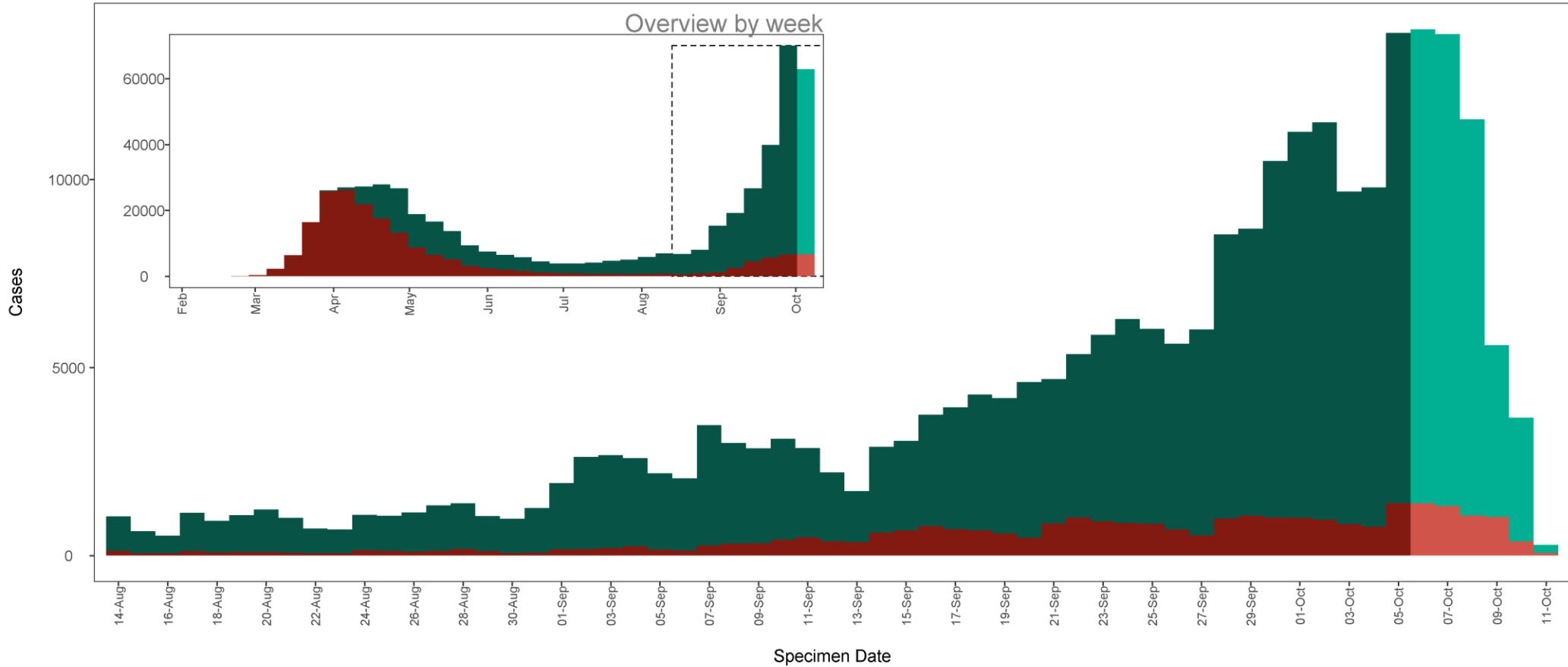
Weekly laboratory confirmed COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, by PHE Centres and sample week



# National context

England confirmed cases - epidemic curve\*

Previous two months by day



\*Bars shaded in light red and light green are provisional. Figures are expected to rise as results are received for additional samples tested during this period. Inset epi curve is based on weekly reports from date of first case diagnosed. Main epi curve shows daily cases truncated to show the previous two months. Value labels are for combined pillar 1 and pillar 2 cases.

Produced by the Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.

# High level summary 1 – PHE Centres

## PHE Centres with highest case rates in 7 days (1 October 2020 to 7 October 2020)

	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Number of LTLAs by RAG status of percentage of individuals test positive (weekly)				Case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)	Number of LTLAs by RAG status of case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over (weekly)	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	Confirmed cases in previous 7 days
			Red	Amber	Green			Red	Amber	Green			
East Midlands	349.6 ↑	7.1% ↑	5	19	16	174.2 ↑	39	1	0	51.2 ↑			
East of England	318.9 ↑	2.7% ↑	0	3	43	60.6 ↑	27	19	0	26.0 ↑			
London	286.0 ↑	4.5% ↑	1	22	10	89.9 ↑	33	0	0	47.7 ↑			
North East	438.1 ↑	9.6% ↑	9	3	0	295.6 ↑	12	0	0	163.3 ↑			
North West	465.6 ↑	10.7% ↑	29	6	4	347.7 ↑	38	1	0	217.5 ↑			
South East	332.5 ↑	2.5% ↑	0	5	61	57.5 ↑	39	22	5	22.4 ↑			
South West	335.9 ↑	2.7% ↑	2	3	25	63.4 ↑	13	15	2	19.1 ↑			
West Midlands	338.8 ↑	4.8% ↑	0	20	10	113.6 ↑	29	1	0	60.7 ↑			
Yorkshire and Humber	401.4 ↑	9.3% ↑	10	8	3	260.8 ↑	21	0	0	113.4 ↑			
<b>England</b>	<b>366.6 ↑</b>	<b>6.2% ↑</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>150.1 ↑</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>75.0 ↑</b>			

Data for positive cases with specimen dates between **1 October and 7 October 2020**

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **30 September 2020**.

Percentage positive: Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%

Weekly case rate: Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Test positivity and testing rate metrics based on updated methodology from 8<sup>th</sup> October

### Data definitions (see next slide for additional data)

Weekly case rate	Total number of confirmed cases in the most recent 7 day period per 100,000 population
Individuals tested per day per 100,000 (7-DMA)	Number of individuals tested per 100,000 population
Percentage individuals test positive (7-DMA)	Percentage of individuals tested with specimen dates in the most recent 7-days period who were positive for SARS-CoV-2
Community outbreaks	Number of outbreaks reported to PHE during the 7 day period, excluding those reported from secondary healthcare and care home settings.

# High level summary 2 – lower tier local authorities

## Local authority areas of interest

This table contains the areas with the highest weekly case rates

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **1 October 2020 and 7 October 2020** (7 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **30 September 2020**.

Percentage positive: Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%

Weekly case rate: Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Exceedances RAG: refer to slide 47

These areas are currently under investigation by local public health protection teams and DsPH. Testing access is being increased in these areas. These areas are also associated with workplace outbreaks which have contributed to the increase in infection rates.

Some Local Authority areas have been included as part of wider geographical interventions.  
+ local Authorities with small populations whose data are frequently combined with another Local authority area

	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms (weekly, Pillar 2 only)	Case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)	Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over (weekly)	Daily exceedance score	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	Local COVID Alert Level
Nottingham	509.3 ↑	26.7% ↑		901.6 ↑	102.9 ↑	R		High
Knowsley	674.0 ↑	15.6% ↑		703.3 ↑	587.5 ↑	G		Very High
Liverpool	577.7 ↑	17.7% ↑		660.9 ↑	550.2 ↑	G		Very High
Newcastle upon Tyne	574.8 ↑	16.6% ↑		551.6 ↑	180.6 ↑	A		High
Manchester	508.3 ↑	16.3% ↑		527.9 ↑	302.1 ↑	R		High
Burnley	676.5 ↑	11.5% ↑		527.5 ↑	607.5 ↑	A		High
Sheffield	463.4 ↑	15.7% ↑		493.9 ↑	190.1 ↑	R		High
Sefton	567.5 ↑	11.5% ↑		446.6 ↑	313.0 ↑	G		Very High
Exeter	486.1 ↑	12.9% ↑		424.8 ↑	30.1 ↑	R		Medium
Leeds	458.0 ↑	14.0% ↑		422.3 ↑	126.1 ↑	R		High
Rochdale	510.3 ↑	11.9% ↑		406.8 ↑	279.6 ↑	R		High
Halton	492.0 ↑	12.5% ↑		403.3 ↑	374.6 ↑	G		Very High
West Lancashire	524.0 ↑	11.4% ↑		398.4 ↑	256.3 ↑	G		High
St. Helens	523.9 ↑	11.5% ↑		397.1 ↑	265.1 ↑	A		Very High
Salford	462.7 ↑	12.8% ↑		387.6 ↑	164.3 ↑	R		High
Oldham	531.5 ↑	10.8% ↑		381.5 ↑	281.6 ↑	R		High
Pendle	549.8 ↑	10.6% ↑		370.9 ↑	260.6 ↑	A		High
Blackburn with Darwen	469.1 ↑	11.3% ↑		357.2 ↑	234.8 ↑	R		High
Preston	523.2 ↑	10.1% ↑		356.8 ↑	346.4 ↑	G		High
Wigan	456.4 ↑	11.2% ↑		354.8 ↑	207.1 ↑	R		High
Trafford	427.7 ↑	12.2% ↑		347.8 ↑	170.9 ↑	R		High
Bury	429.2 ↑	11.9% ↑		343.0 ↑	234.4 ↑	G		High
Hyndburn	505.2 ↑	9.9% ↑		342.8 ↑	207.7 ↑	A		High
Warrington	463.4 ↑	10.9% ↑		332.6 ↑	193.7 ↑	G		High
Sunderland	435.7 ↑	11.1% ↑		318.3 ↑	225.5 ↑	G		High
Bradford	449.9 ↑	10.5% ↑		311.6 ↑	198.5 ↑	R		High
Rossendale	434.4 ↑	10.3% ↑		303.3 ↑	127.0 ↑	R		High
Bolton	387.0 ↓	12.0% ↑		302.1 ↑	174.8 ↑	G		High
Tameside	463.7 ↑	9.6% ↑		295.3 ↑	176.6 ↑	R		High
Middlesbrough	467.4 ↑	9.9% ↑		295.3 ↑	263.9 ↑	R		High
England	366.6 ↑	6.2% ↑		150.1 ↑	75.0 ↑			

# High level summary 3 – lower tier local authorities

## Local authority areas of interest

Local authority areas not included in the High level summary 1 where the weekly case rate has risen from the previous week

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between 1 October 2020 and 7 October 2020 (7 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of 30 September 2020.

Percentage positive:  
Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%

Weekly case rate:  
Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

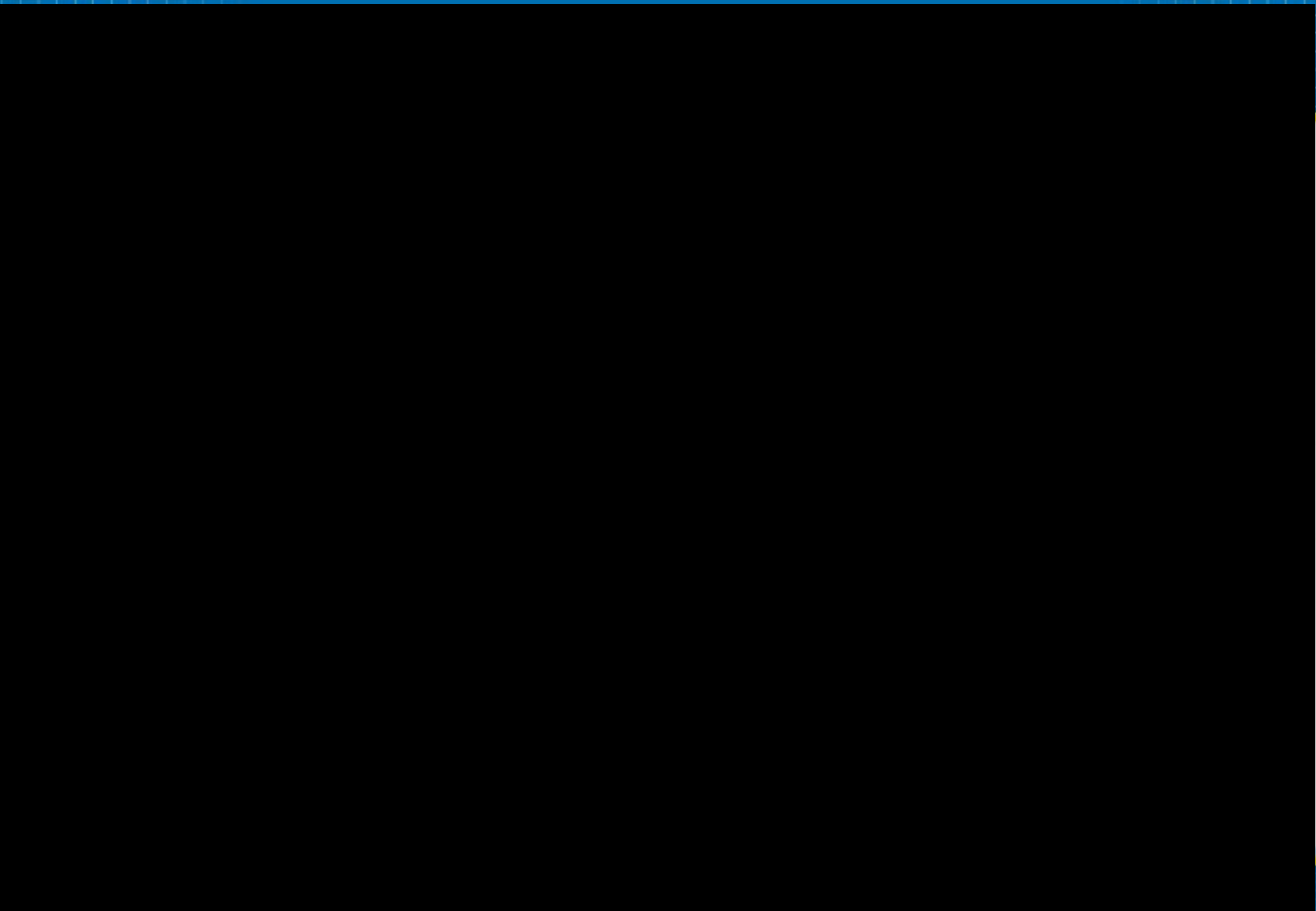
Exceedances RAG: refer to slide 47

Some Local Authority areas have been included as part of wider geographical interventions.  
+ local Authorities with small populations whose data are frequently combined with another Local authority area

	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms (weekly, Pillar 2 only)	Case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)	Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over (weekly)	Daily exceedance score	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	Local COVID Alert Level
Ribble Valley	387.3 ↑	11.4% ↑		293.1 ↑	213.7 ↑	R		High
Wirral	481.0 ↑	8.9% ↑		286.5 ↑	190.9 ↑	G		Very High
Stockton-on-Tees	382.1 ↑	11.3% ↑		286.5 ↑	227.6 ↑	R		High
Broxtowe	348.5 ↑	12.3% ↑		283.4 ↑	65.9 ↑	R		High
Rushcliffe	360.4 ↑	11.1% ↑		281.3 ↑	88.8 ↑	R		High
Stockport	401.9 ↑	10.0% ↑		276.9 ↑	154.7 ↑	R		High
North Tyneside	462.7 ↓	8.7% ↑		276.2 ↑	134.5 ↑	G		High
Hartlepool	385.6 ↑	10.3% ↑		275.6 ↑	241.6 ↑	A		High
County Durham	398.8 ↑	10.2% ↑		274.2 ↑	125.3 ↑	R		High
Gateshead	437.4 ↑	9.5% ↑		272.6 ↑	242.4 ↑	G		High
South Ribble	418.6 ↑	9.2% ↑		270.5 ↑	153.2 ↑	R		High
South Tyneside	415.3 ↓	10.3% ↑		268.2 ↑	142.7 ↓	G		High
Rotherham	421.3 ↑	8.9% ↑		262.2 ↑	129.0 ↑	R		High
Barrow-in-Furness	452.6 ↑	8.4% ↑		259.2 ↑	274.4 ↑	A		Medium
Lancaster	408.9 ↑	10.0% ↑		256.5 ↑	108.8 ↑	R		High
York	392.4 ↑	9.8% ↑		249.7 ↑	87.8 ↑	R		Medium
Calderdale	388.9 ↑	8.8% ↑		235.6 ↑	106.8 ↑	R		High
Kirklees	372.9 ↑	9.2% ↑		233.9 ↑	135.3 ↑	R		High
Chorley	407.8 ↑	8.2% ↑		231.1 ↑	110.2 ↑	R		High
Barnsley	407.8 ↑	7.8% ↑		219.8 ↑	179.9 ↑	R		High
Newark and Sherwood	361.0 ↑	8.5% ↑		210.6 ↑	55.5 ↑	R		High
Blackpool	425.3 ↓	7.1% ↑		210.3 ↑	152.0 ↑	R		High
Redcar and Cleveland	422.6 ↑	7.5% ↑		209.9 ↑	132.5 ↑	R		High
Gedling	309.4 ↑	9.7% ↑		208.0 ↑	88.8 ↑	R		High
Wakefield	368.7 ↑	8.1% ↑		205.8 ↑	115.8 ↑	R		High
Northumberland	432.1 ↑	6.7% ↑		195.8 ↑	96.9 ↑	G		High
Fylde	392.2 ↑	7.2% ↑		194.3 ↑	160.8 ↑	A		High
Doncaster	341.8 ↑	8.1% ↑		191.0 ↑	126.3 ↑	A		High
Darlington	388.0 ↑	7.0% ↑		186.7 ↑	100.1 ↓	G		High
Oadby and Wigston	460.4 ↑	5.9% ↑		178.8 ↑	64.8 ↓	G		High
<b>England</b>	<b>366.6 ↑</b>	<b>6.2% ↑</b>		<b>150.1 ↑</b>	<b>75.0 ↑</b>			



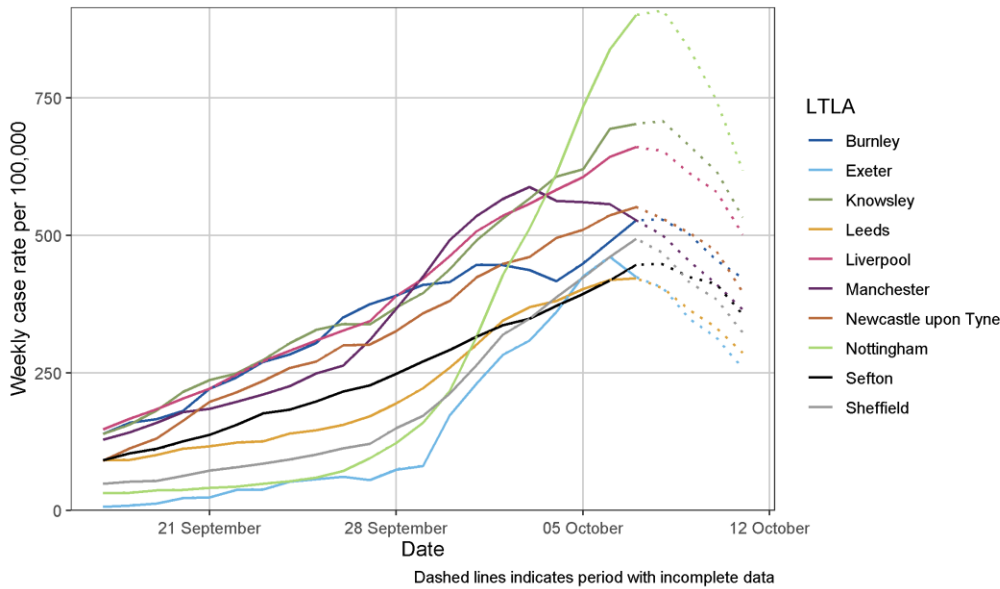




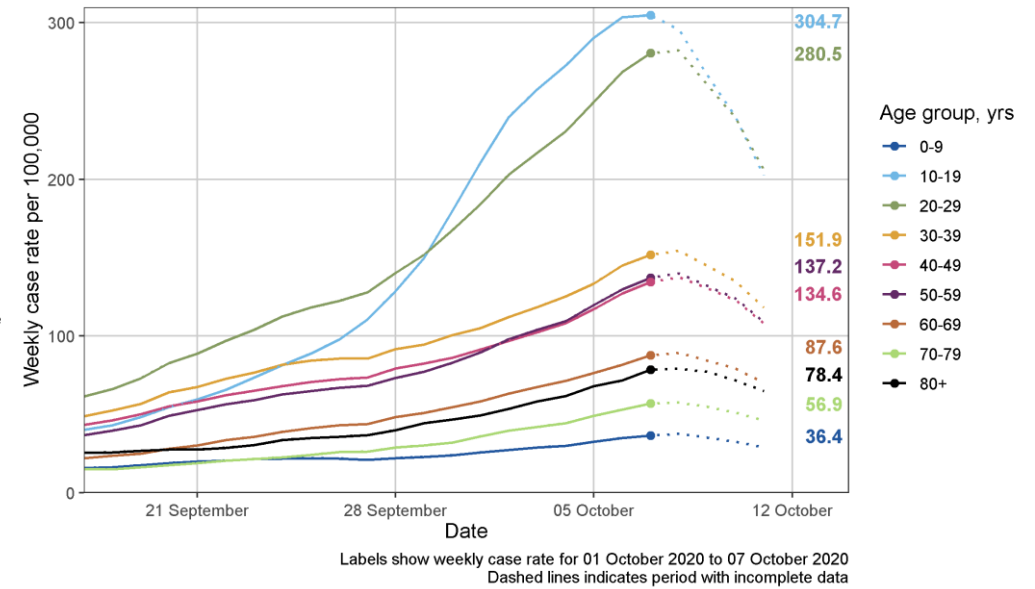
# Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

## Data up to the 7 October 2020

Case rate per 100,000 population

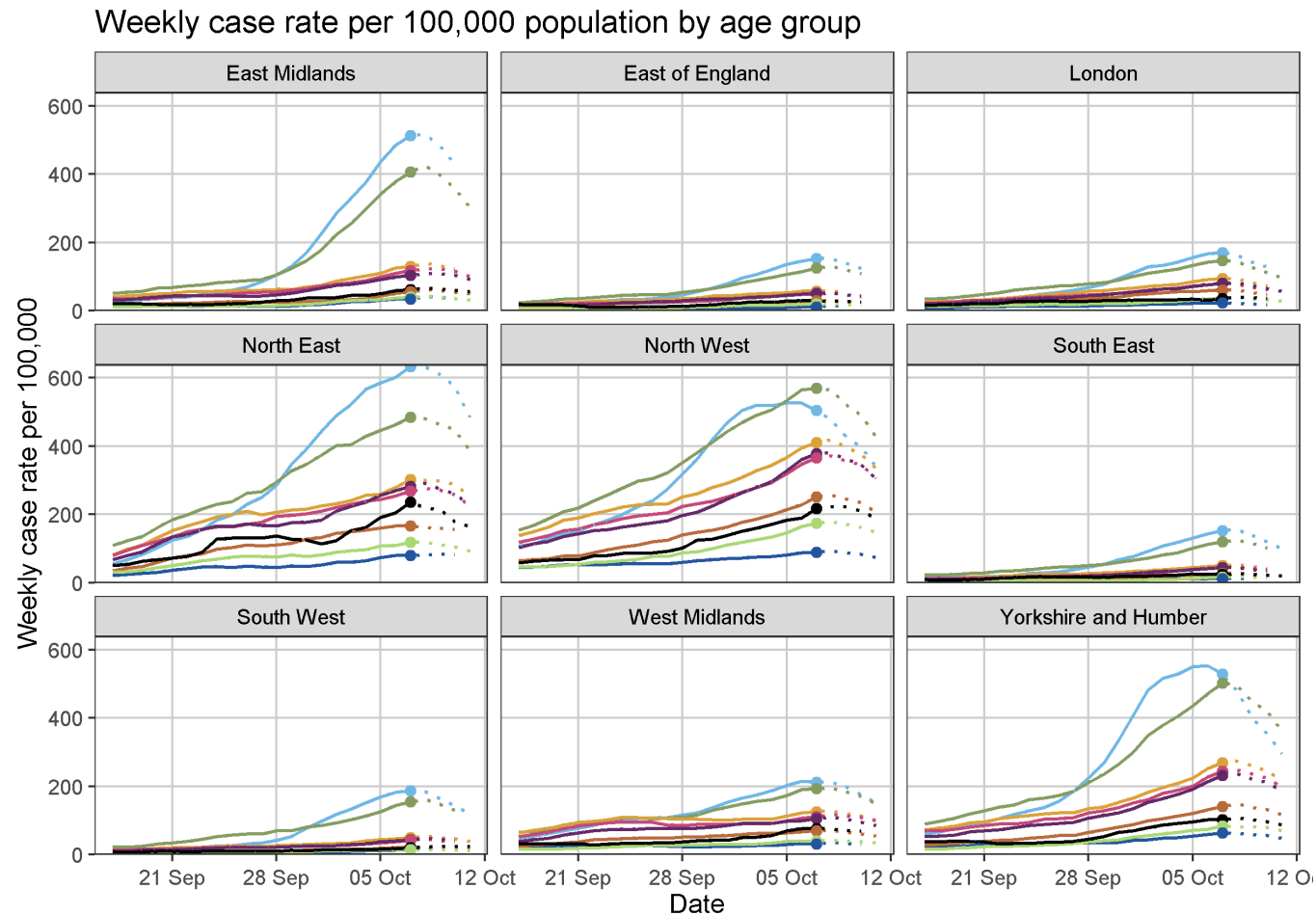


Weekly case rate per 100,000 population by age group



# Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 7 October 2020



Age group, yrs — 0-9 — 10-19 — 20-29 — 30-39 — 40-49 — 50-59 — 60-69 — 70-79 — 80+

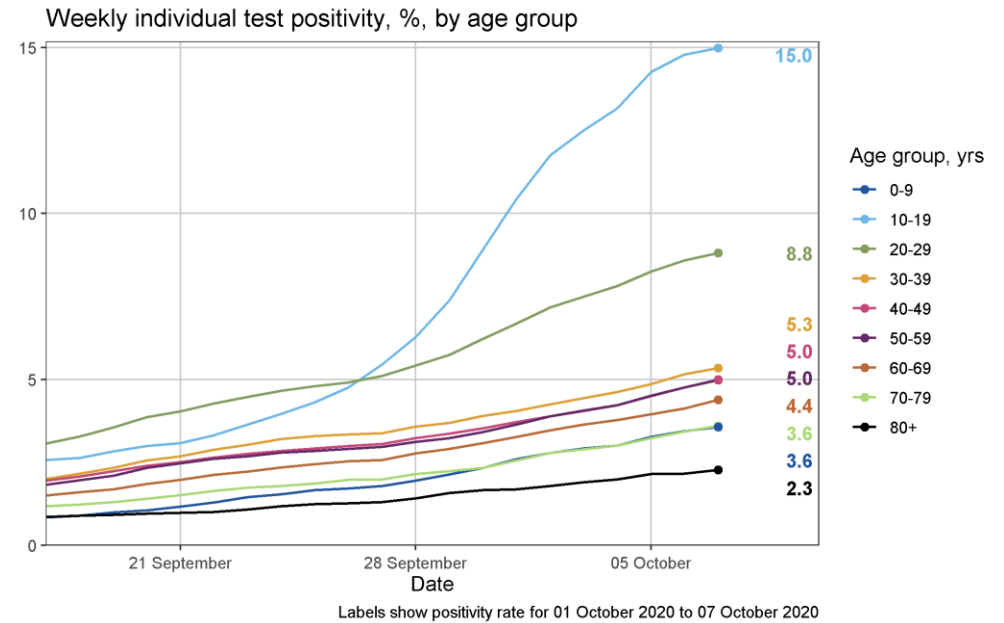
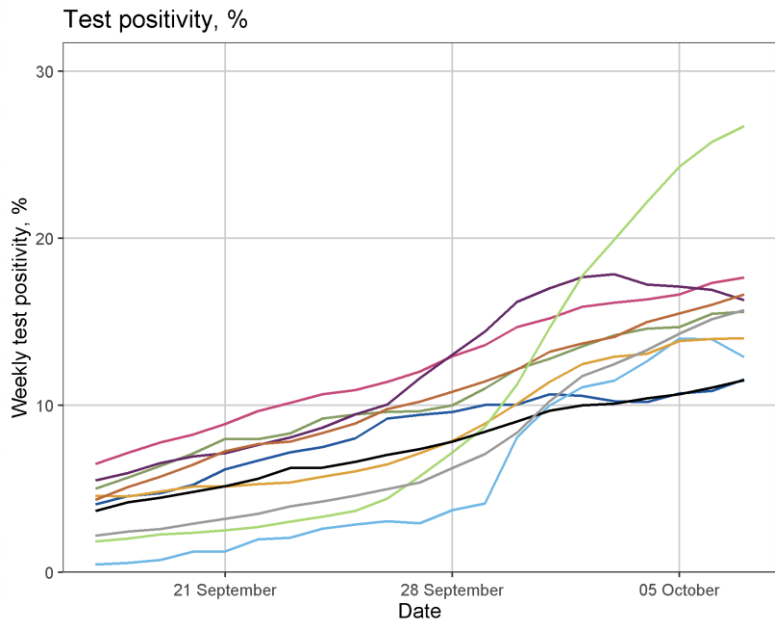
Dashed lines indicates period with incomplete data





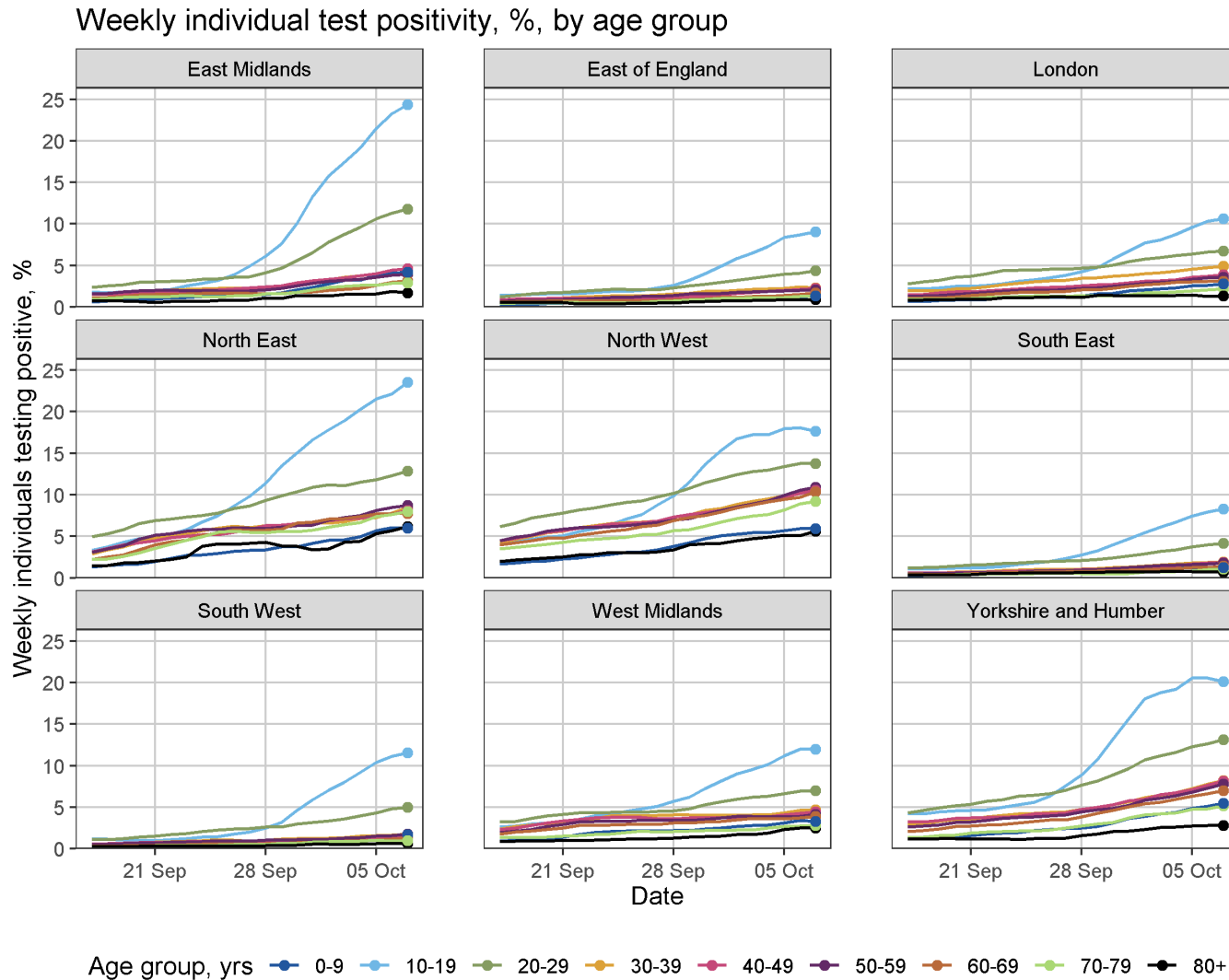
# Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

## Data up to the 7 October 2020



# Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

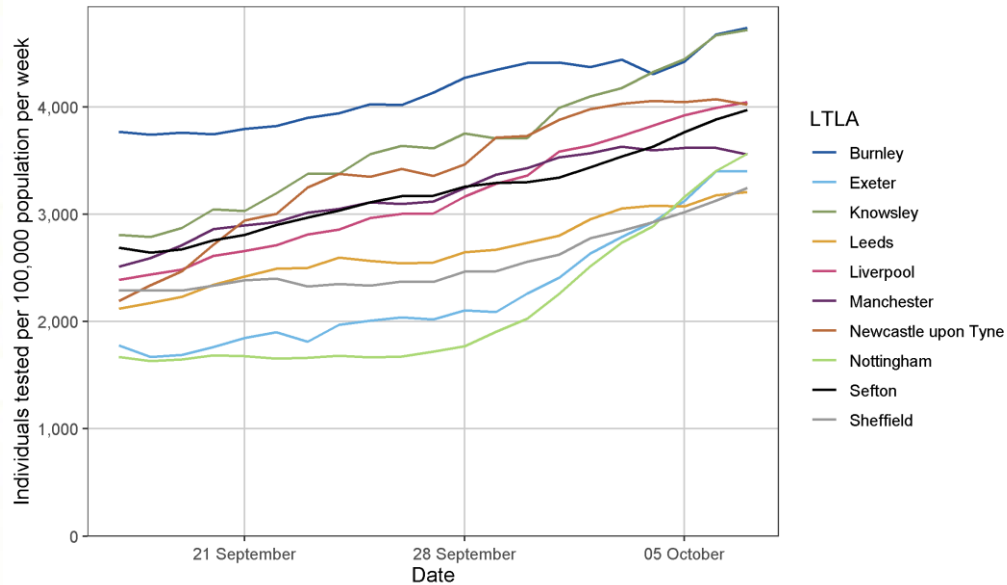
## Data up to the 7 October 2020



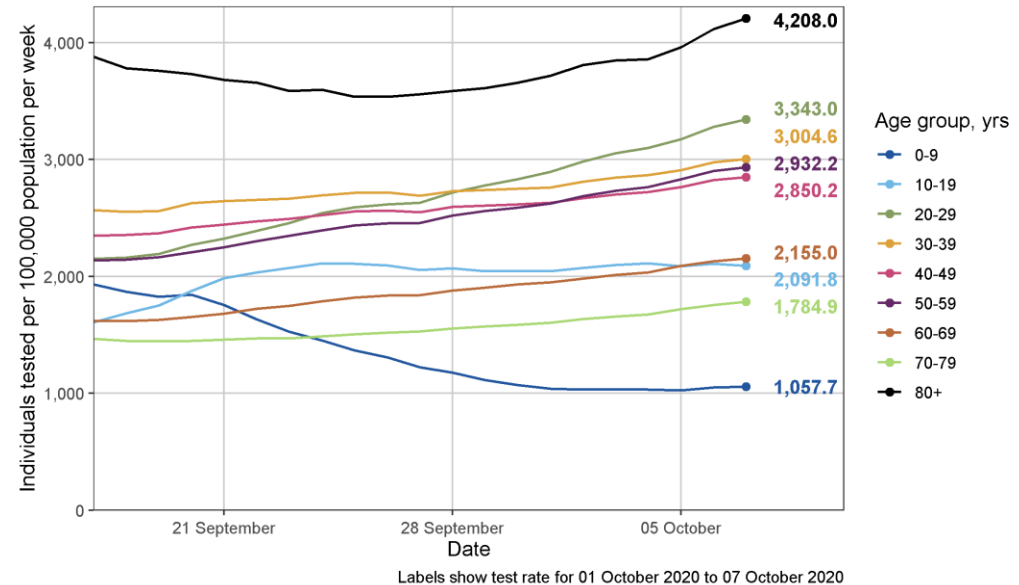
# Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 7 October 2020

Individuals tested per 100,000 population



Individuals tested per 100,000 population

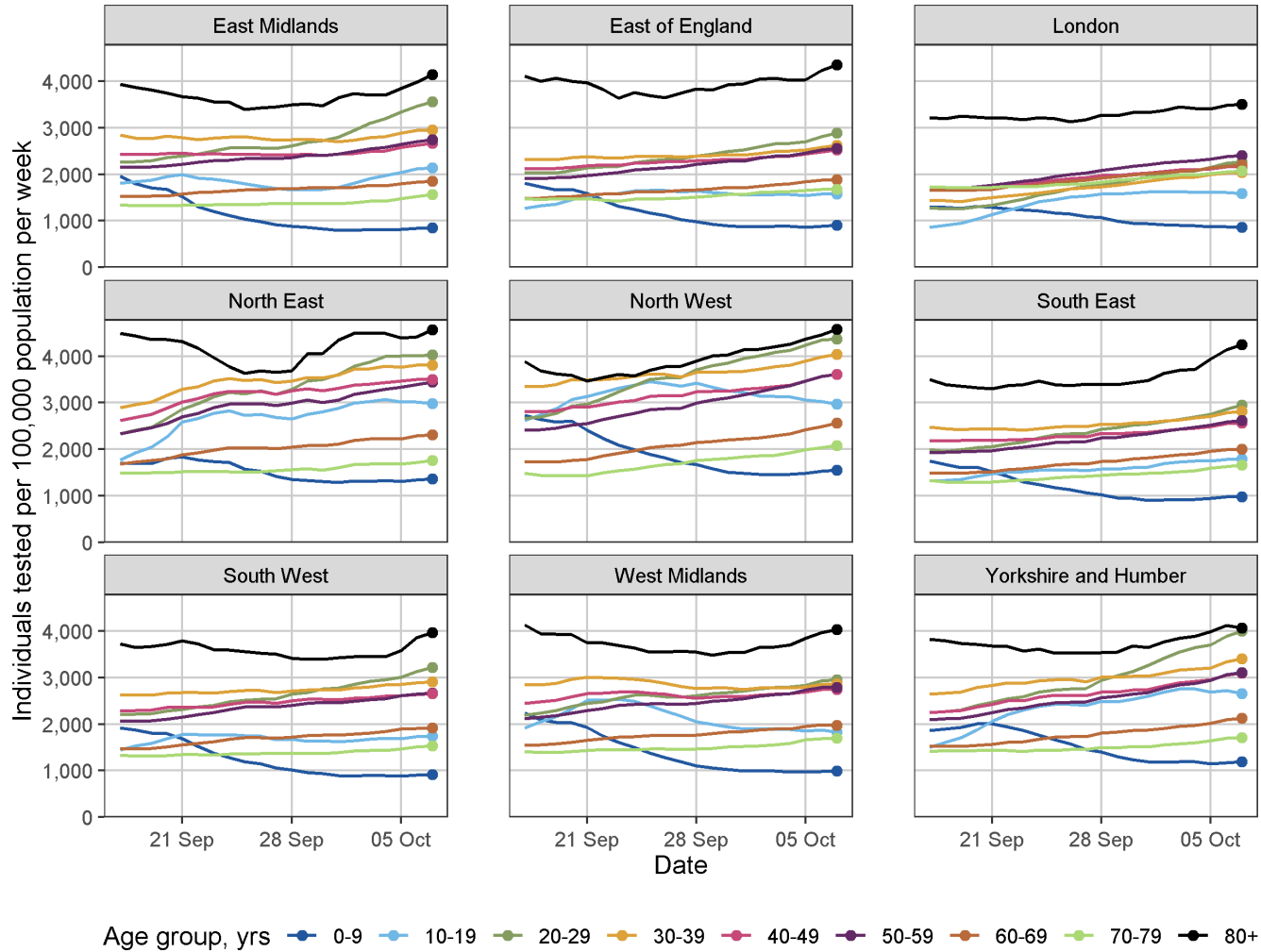




# Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 7 October 2020

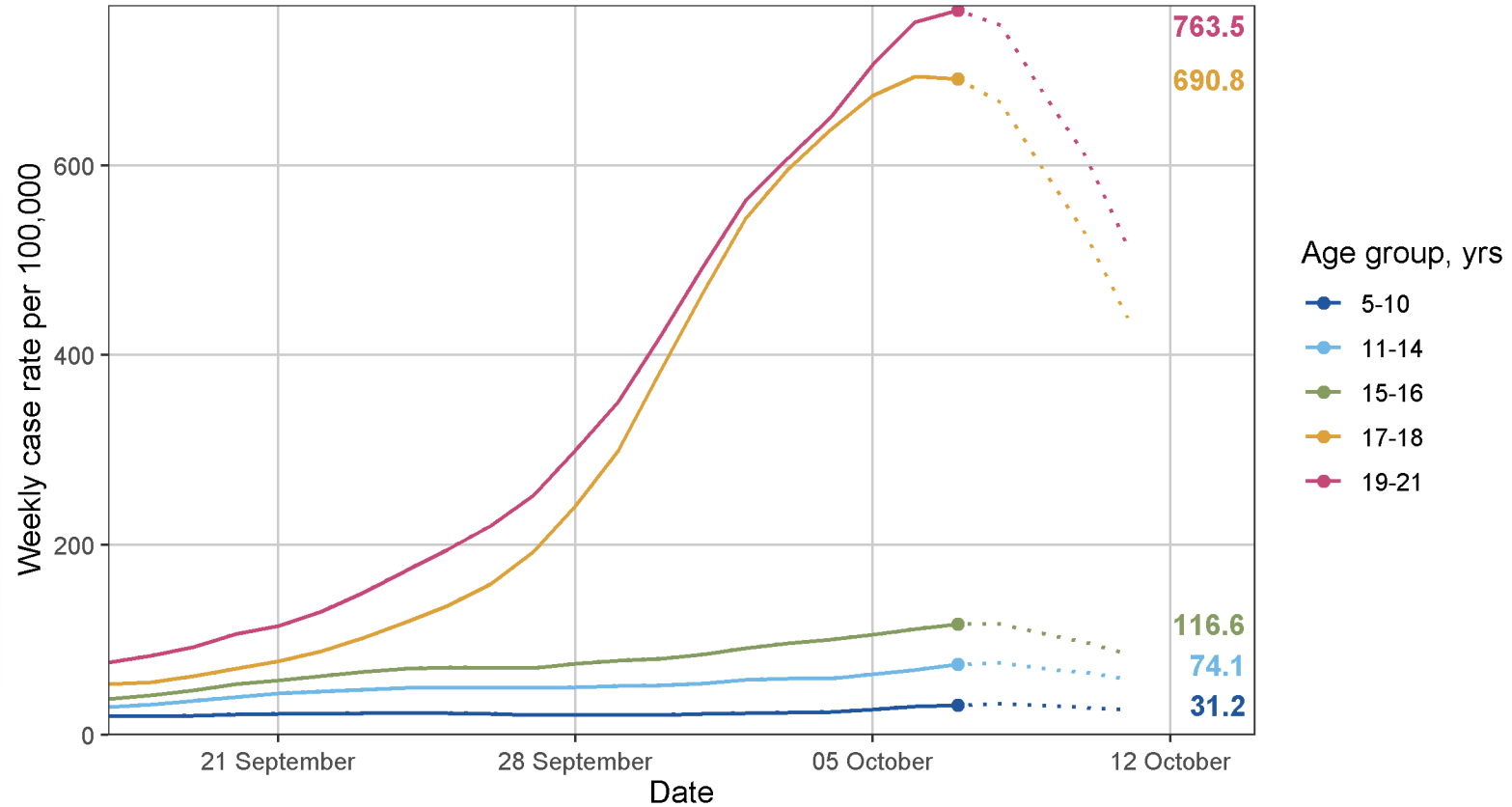
## Individuals tested per 100,000 population



# Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people

Data up to the 7 October 2020

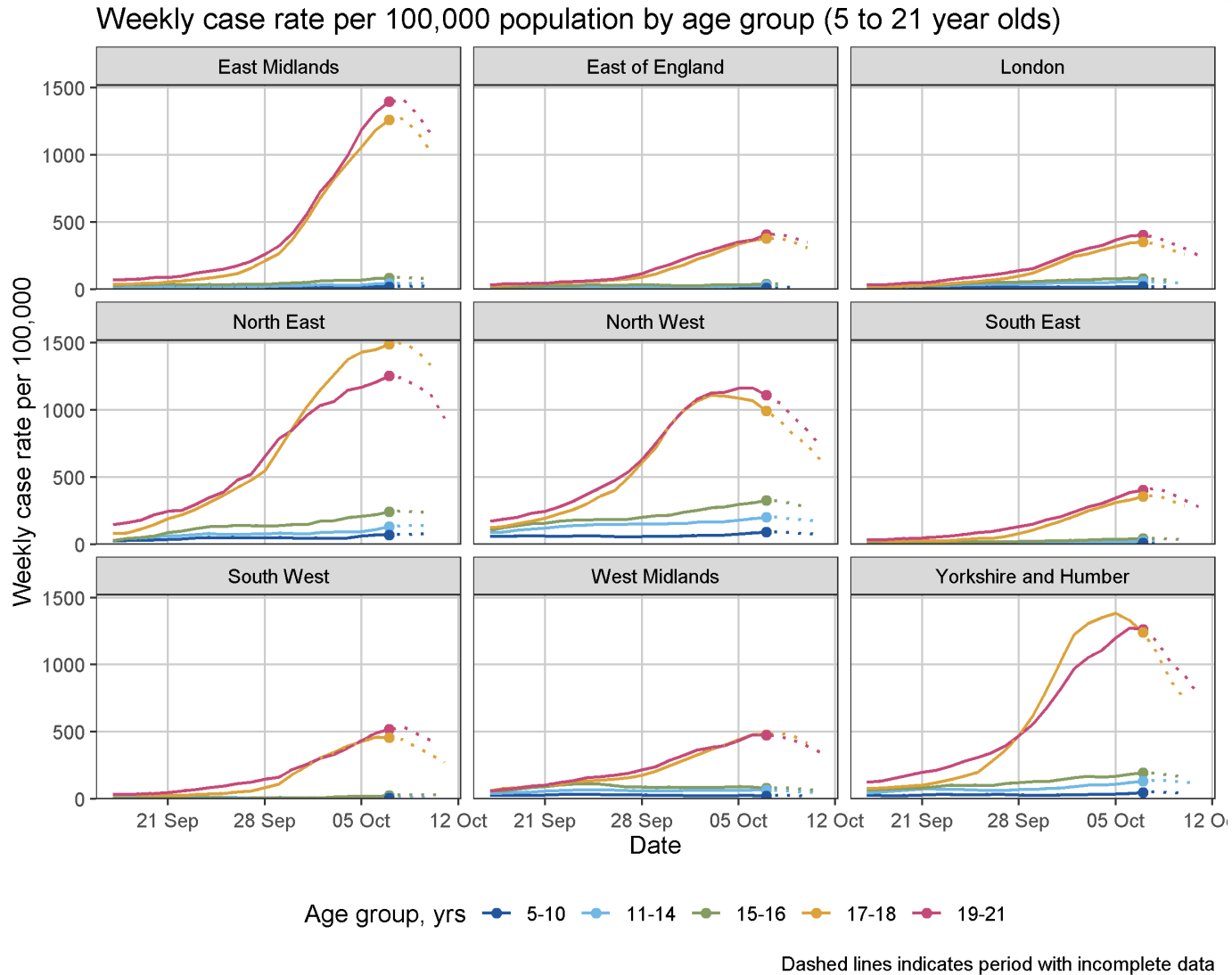
Weekly case rate per 100,000 population by age group (5 to 21 year olds)



Labels show weekly case rate for 01 October 2020 to 07 October 2020  
Dashed lines indicates period with incomplete data

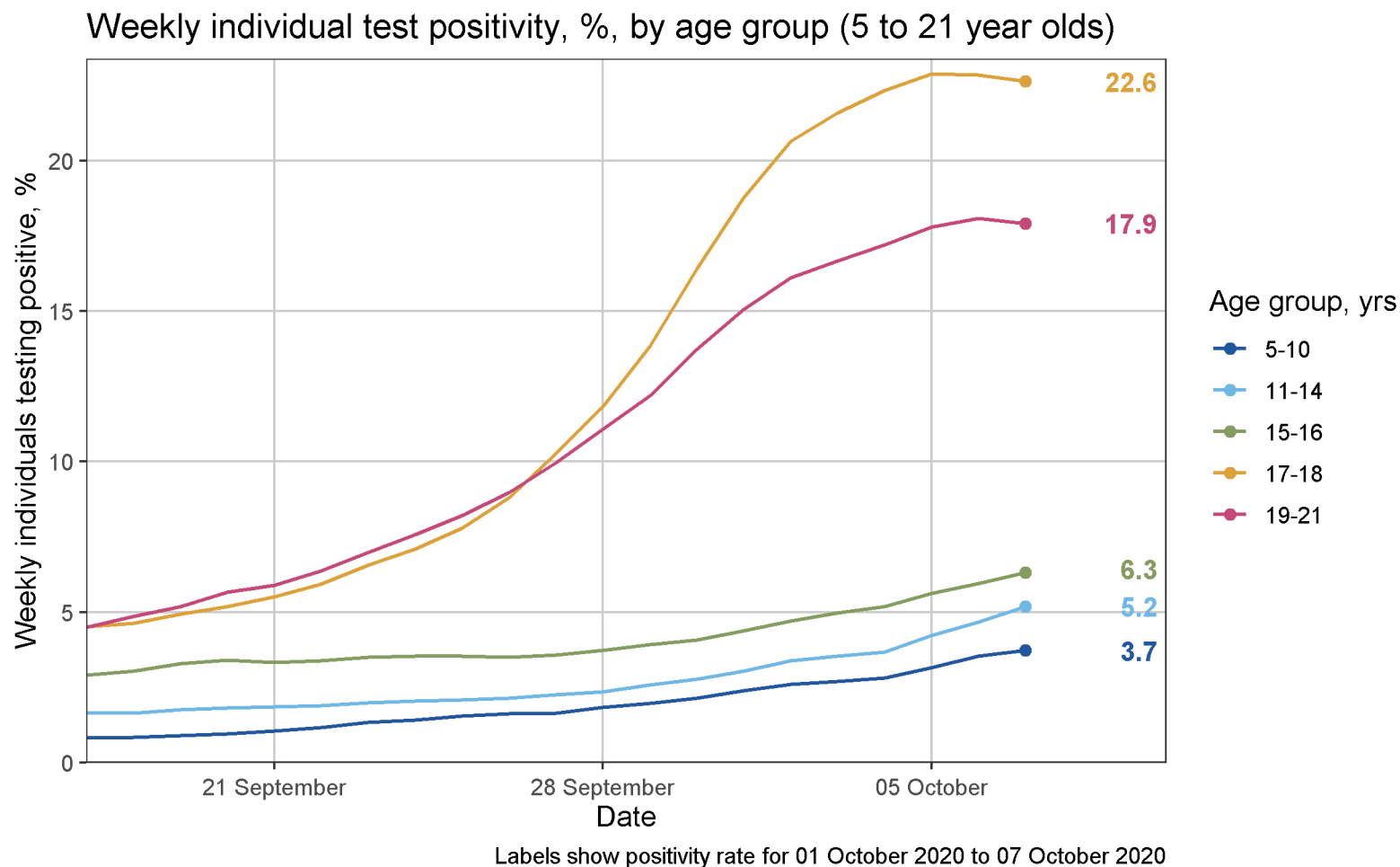
# Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people

## Data up to the 7 October 2020



# Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people

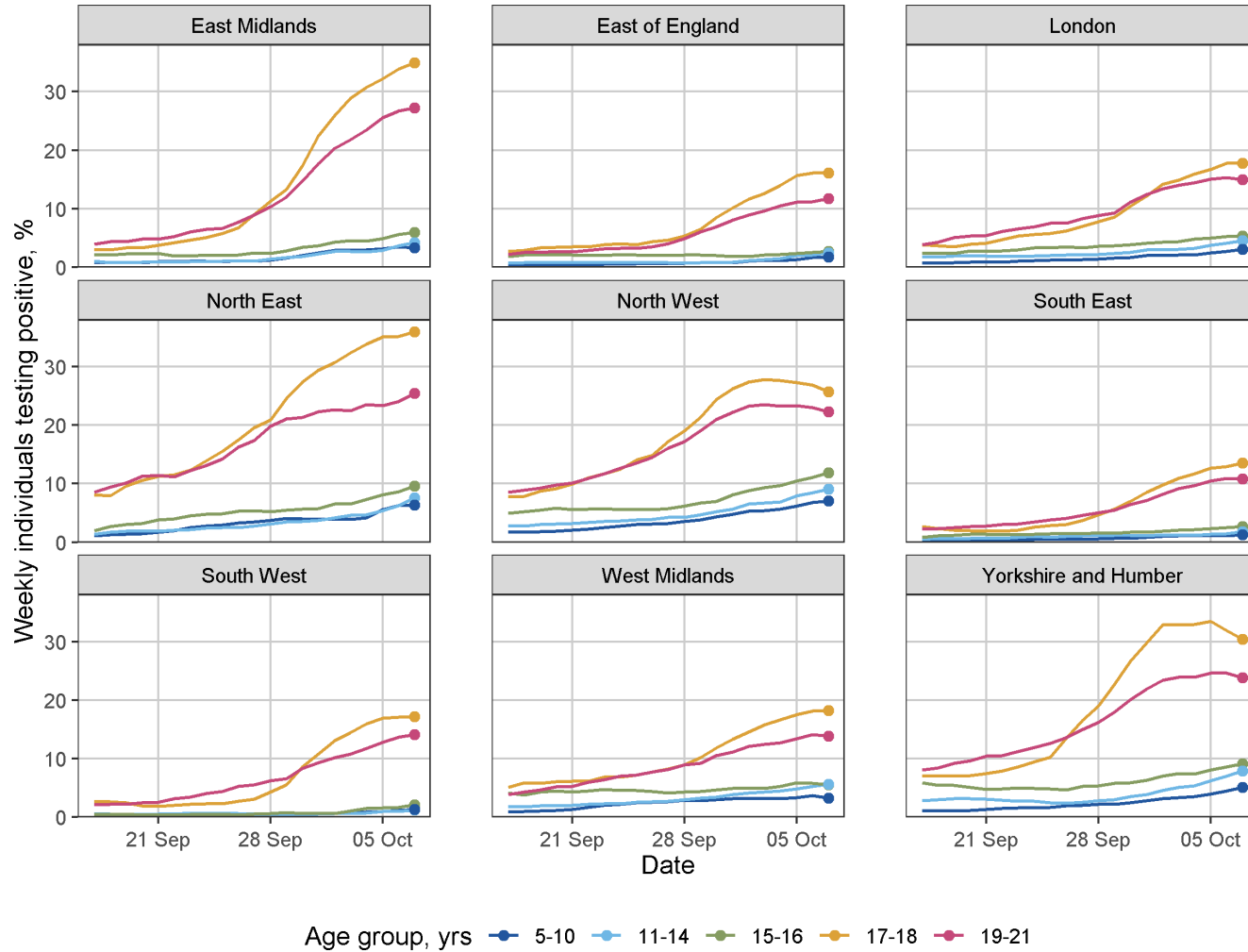
Data up to the 7 October 2020



# Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people

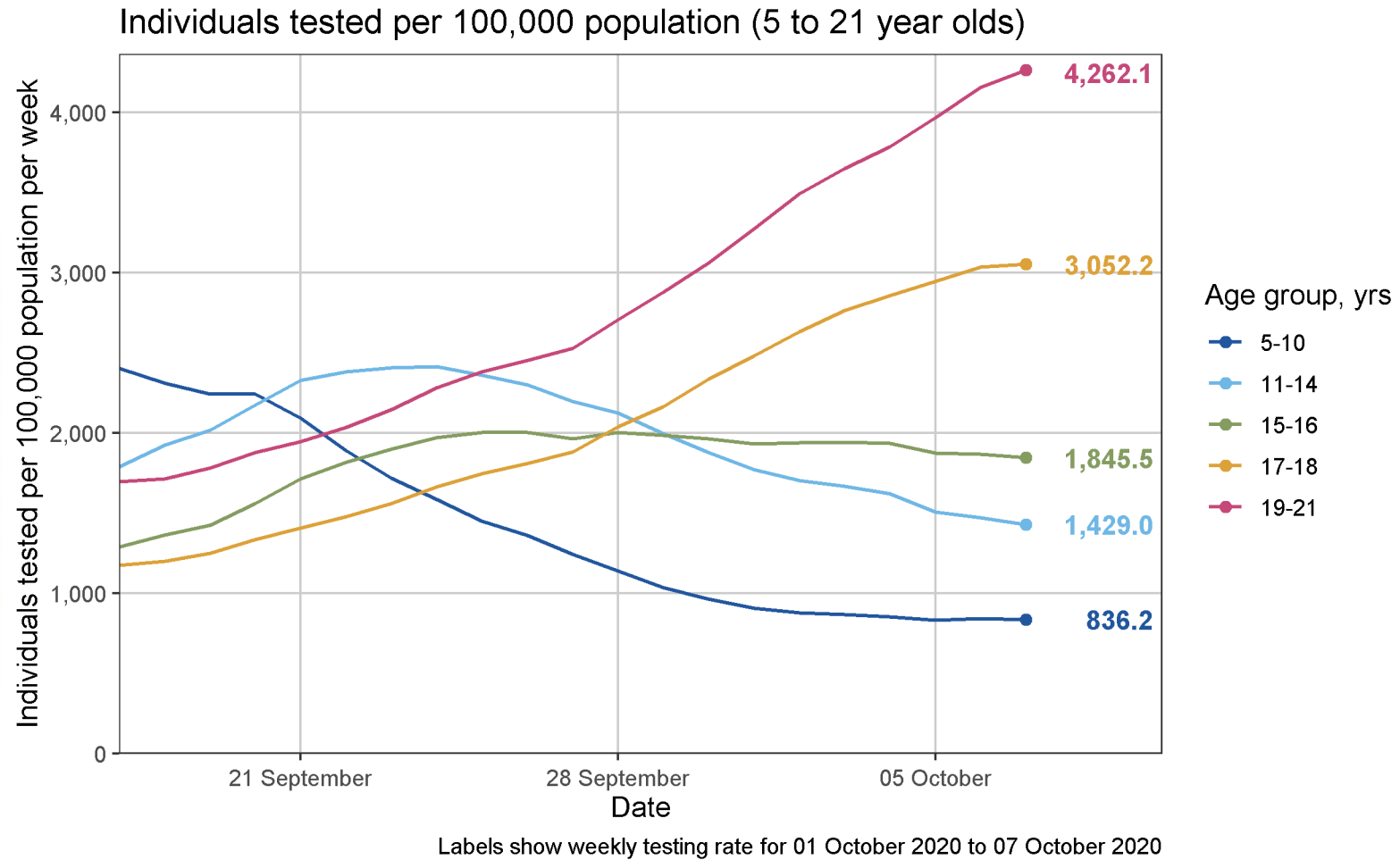
Data up to the 7 October 2020

Weekly individual test positivity, %, by age group (5 to 21 year olds)



# Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people

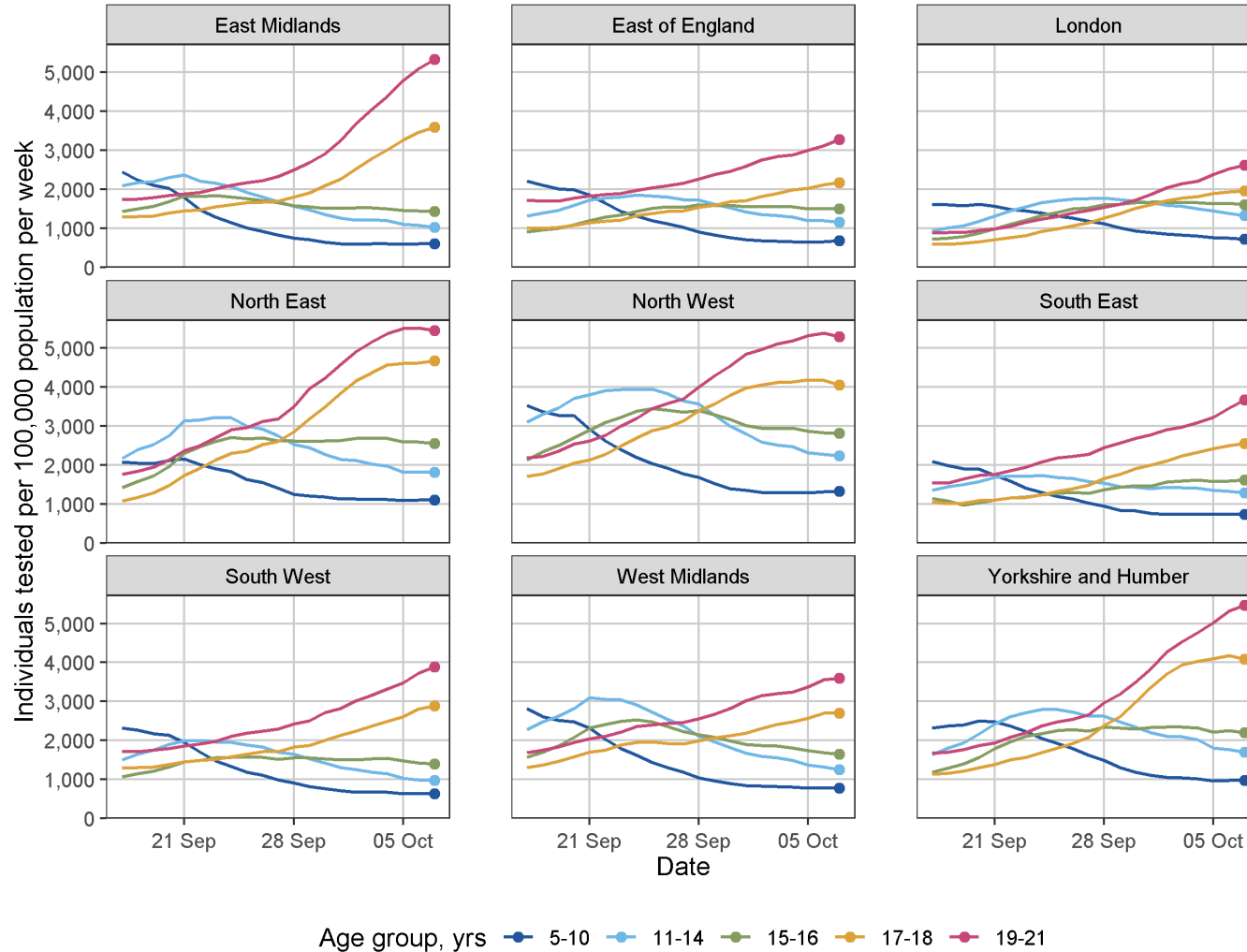
Data up to the 7 October 2020



# Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people

## Data up to the 7 October 2020

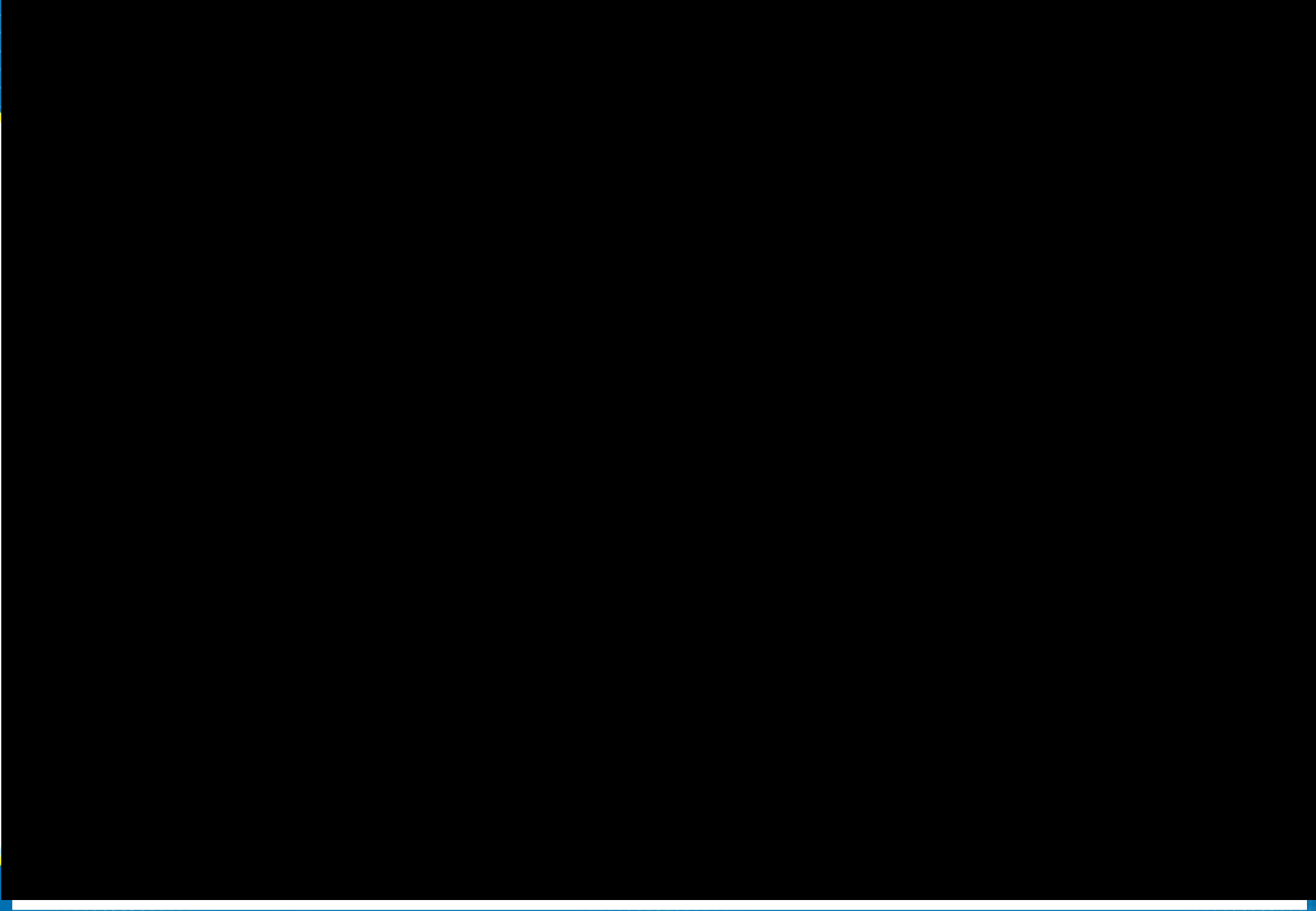
Individuals tested per 100,000 population (5 to 21 year olds)

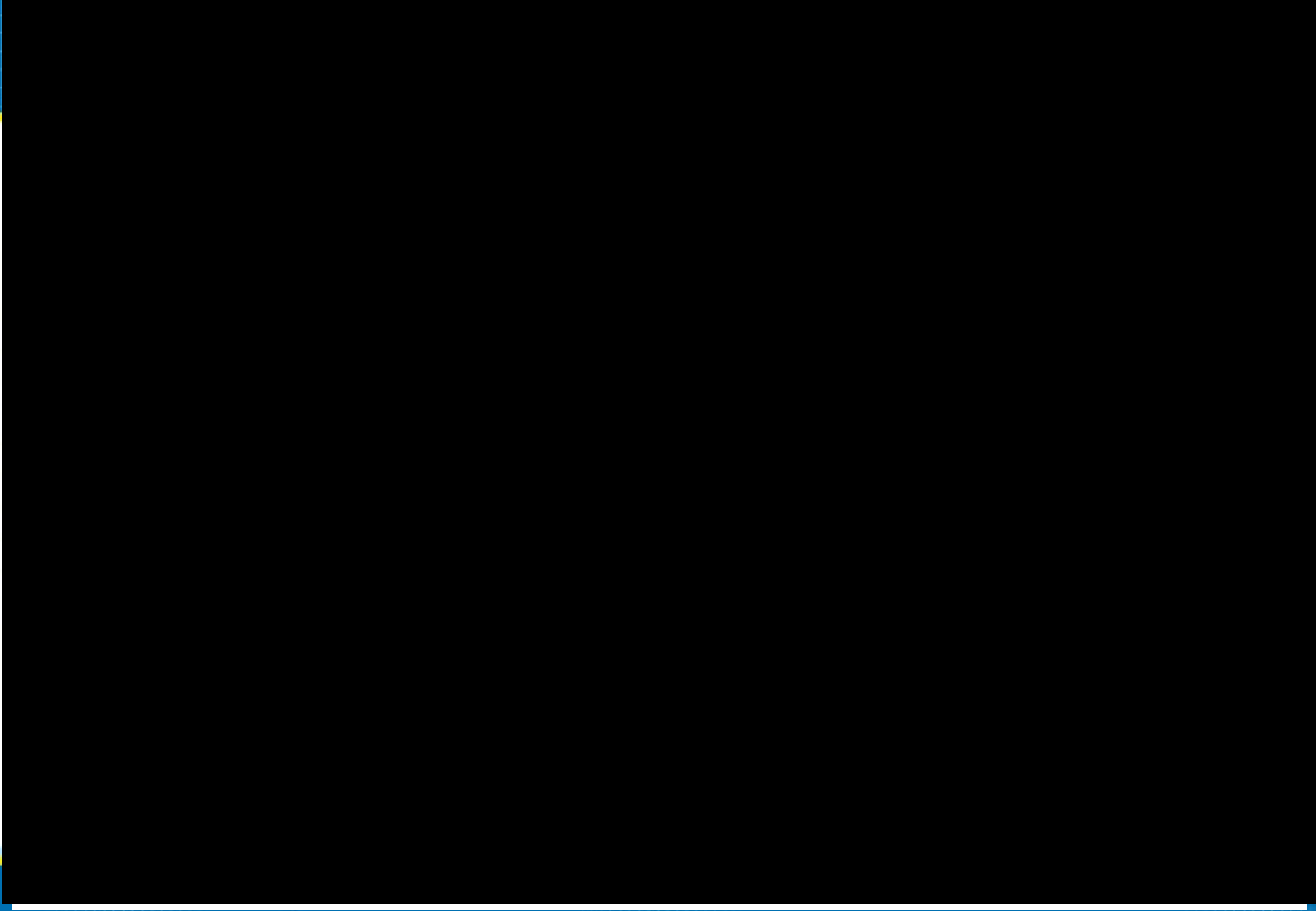






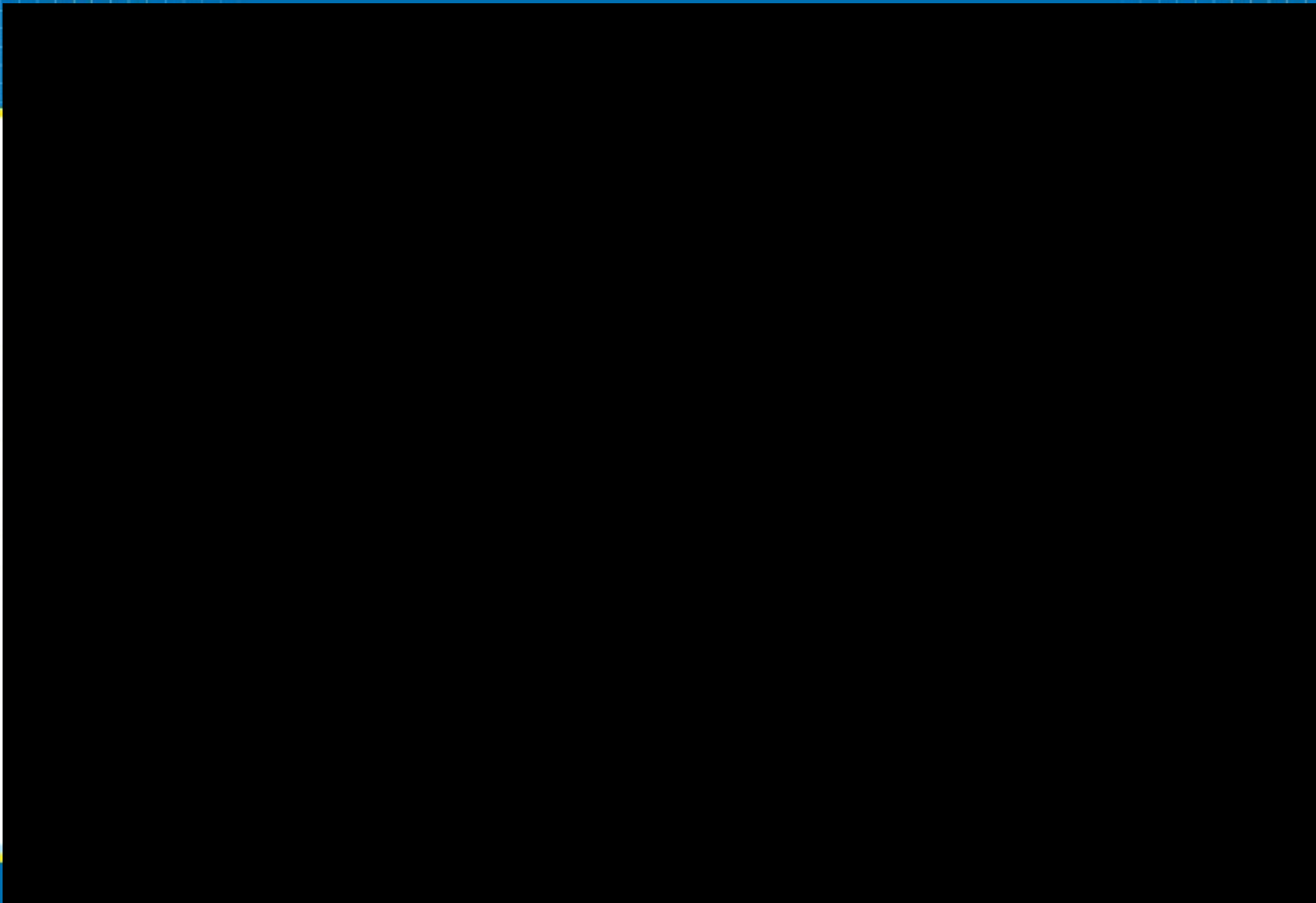


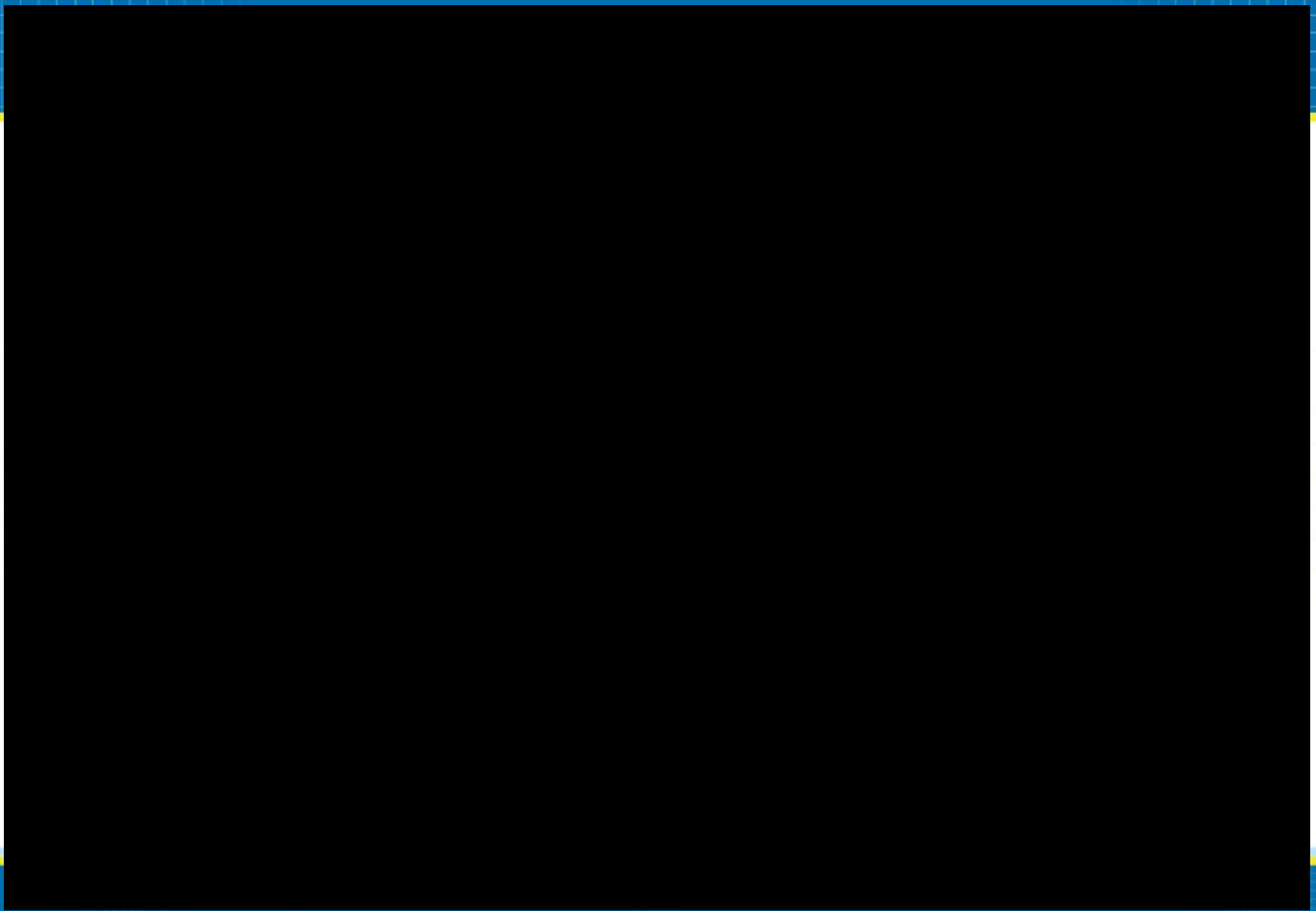


















# Percentage prevalence of COVID-19 across England and NHS regions - table

Data generated 10 October 2020 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

## Methodology

The percentage prevalence of COVID-19 infections in the regional populations are rated using the following scale:

- Low prevalence: less than 0.5%
- Medium prevalence: 0.5% to, but not including, 2%
- High prevalence: 2% and above.

Case rate estimates have been generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **8 October 2020**, using data up to **2 October 2020**. The previous 10 days of case rates have been summed to provide an estimate for prevalence.

All prevalence estimates are reported as percentages, the values in parentheses represent the 5<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> percentiles respectively.

	03/10/2020	10/10/2020	17/10/2020
<b>England</b>	0.407 (0.305, 0.549)	0.767 (0.552, 1.074)	1.408 (0.975, 2.047)
<b>North East and Yorkshire</b>	0.562 (0.358, 0.871)	1.085 (0.608, 1.86)	2.048 (1.011, 3.859)
<b>North West</b>	1.175 (0.784, 1.72)	2.198 (1.325, 3.519)	3.924 (2.17, 6.661)
<b>Midlands</b>	0.323 (0.188, 0.514)	0.571 (0.282, 1.032)	0.999 (0.42, 2.059)
<b>East of England</b>	0.139 (0.061, 0.287)	0.266 (0.092, 0.694)	0.507 (0.139, 1.66)
<b>London</b>	0.437 (0.233, 0.765)	0.774 (0.344, 1.597)	1.35 (0.498, 3.249)
<b>South East</b>	0.107 (0.049, 0.212)	0.184 (0.067, 0.446)	0.316 (0.089, 0.941)
<b>South West</b>	0.024 (0.007, 0.074)	0.032 (0.006, 0.134)	0.044 (0.006, 0.244)

# Percentage prevalence of COVID-19 across England and NHS regions - charts

Data generated 10 October 2020 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

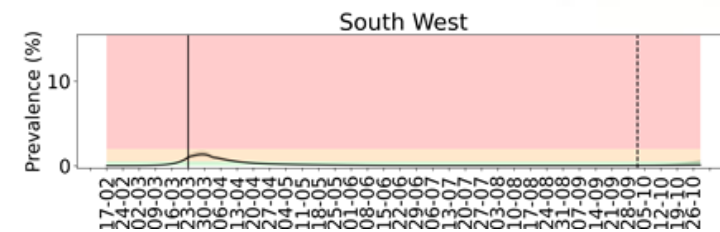
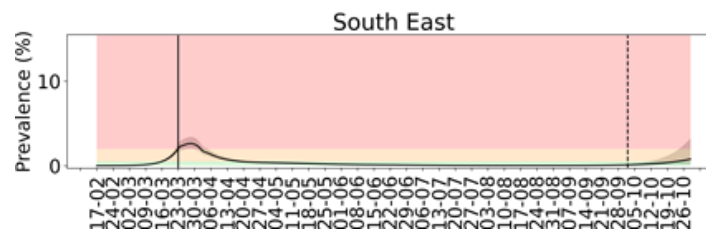
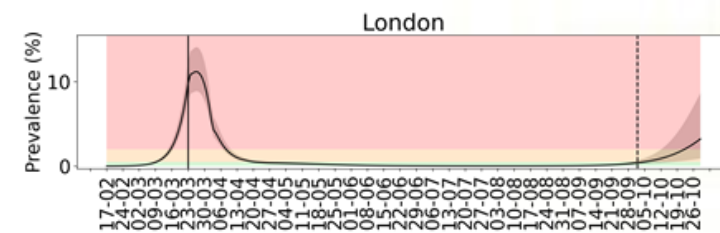
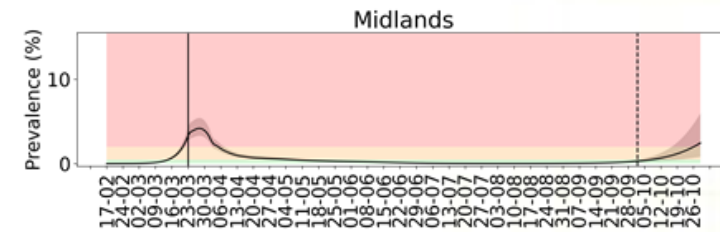
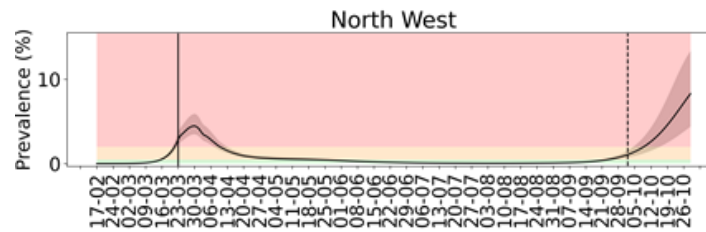
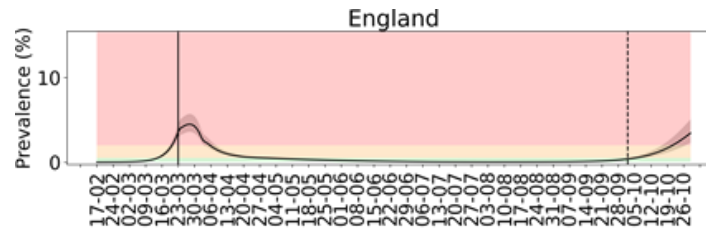
Case rate estimates have been generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **8 October 2020**, using data up to **2 October 2020**. The previous 10 days of case rates have been summed to provide an estimate for prevalence.

Prevalence estimates set against the prevalence boundaries.

Solid line shows the point prevalence estimates, with the grey boundary covering the 5<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> centile range.

Solid vertical line shows the time of lockdown.

Dashed vertical line is the cutoff date for data that are used to generate the real-time model results.



# Hospitalisations (week 40)

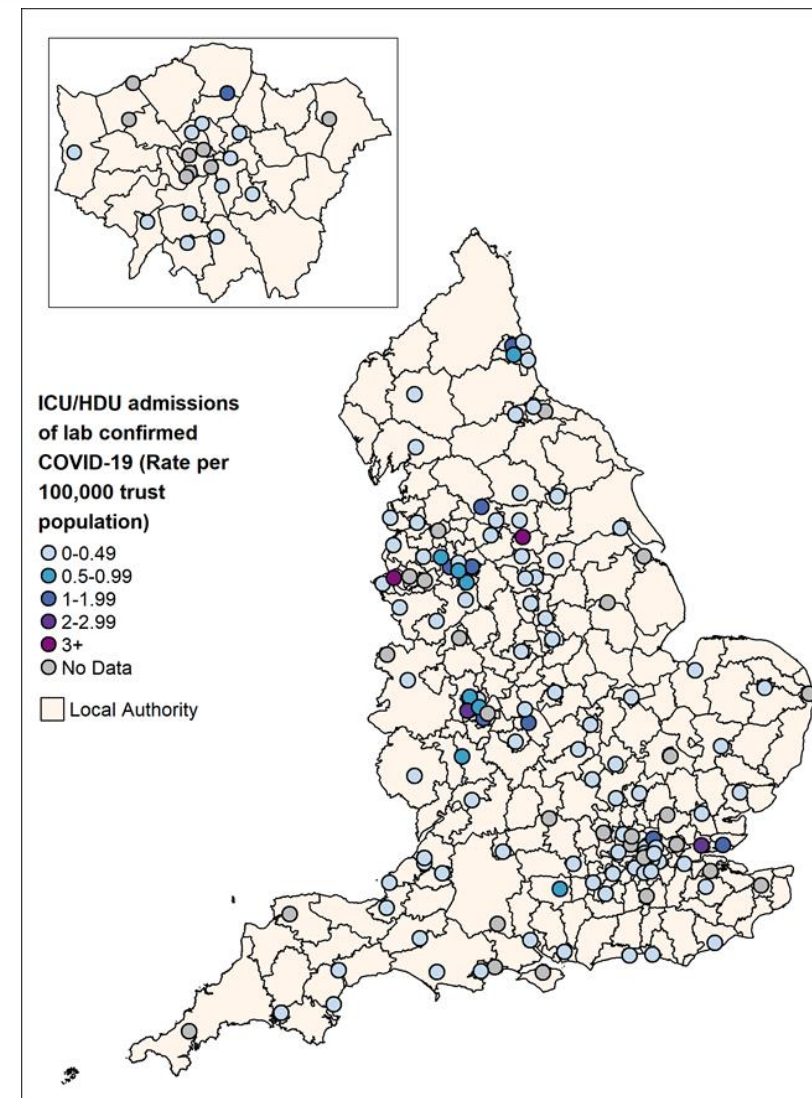
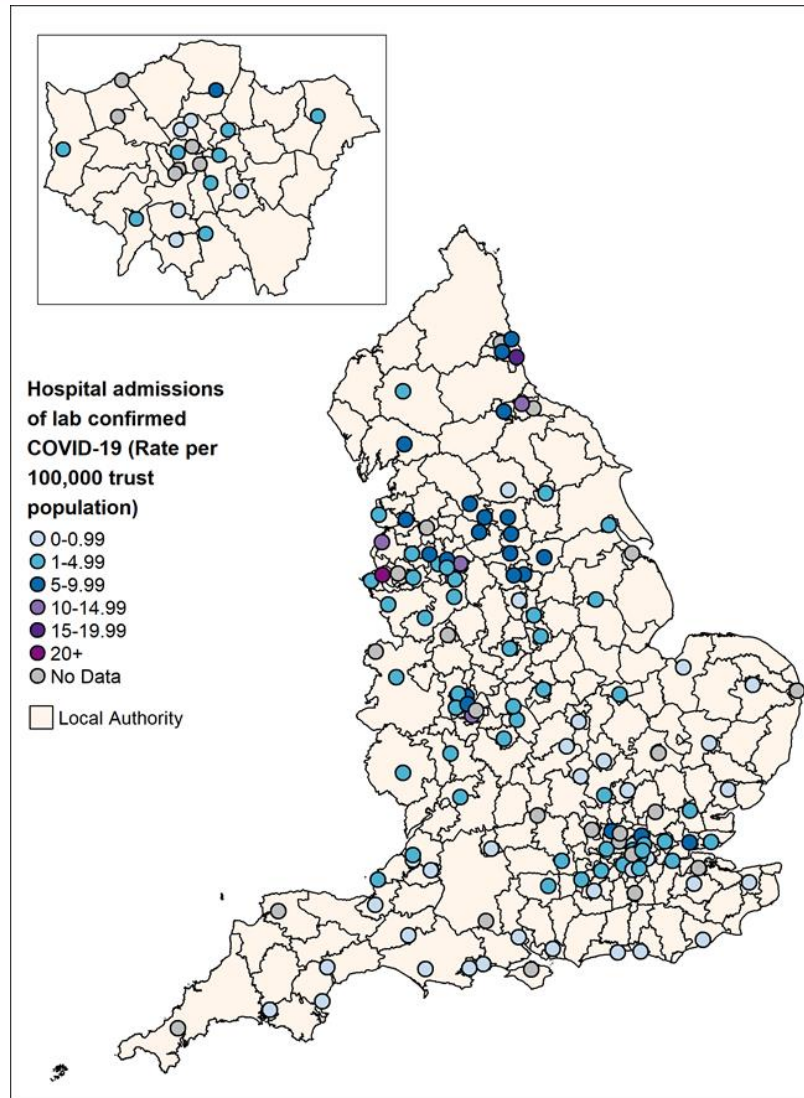
Weekly hospitalisation rates for laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases

Weekly ICU/HDU admission rates for laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases

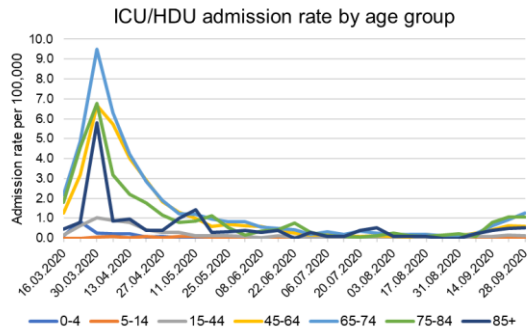
Source: PHE COVID-19 Hospitalisations in England Surveillance System (CHESS)

\*Only NHS Acute trusts that have reported  $\geq 1$  days in the past week ; excludes Specialist trusts

\*\*ICU/HDU rates must be interpreted with caution as all rates are based on  $\leq 7$  cases per Trust, with a majority of Trusts reporting 0 cases

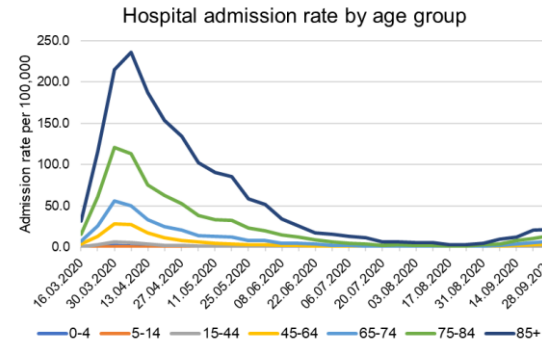


# Hospitalisations by age



← Weeks 12 to 40

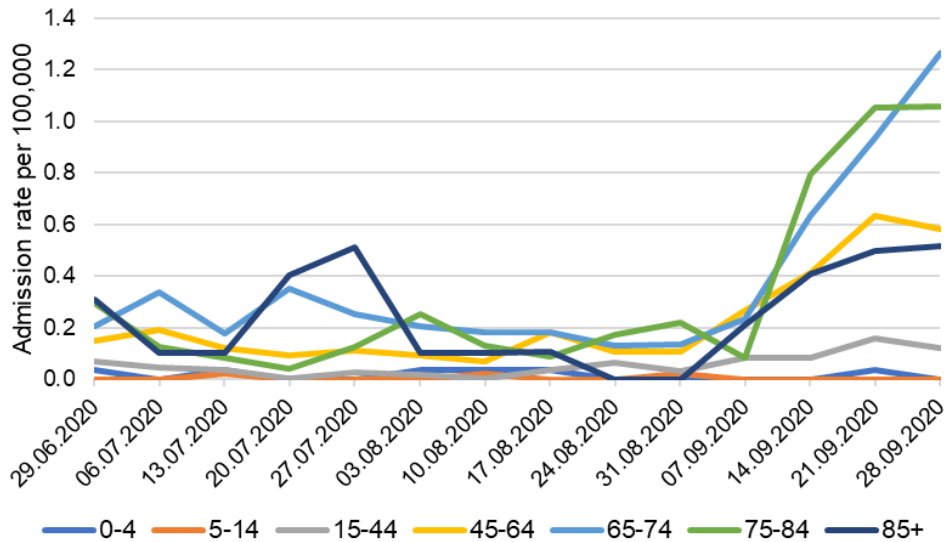
↓ Weeks 27 to 40



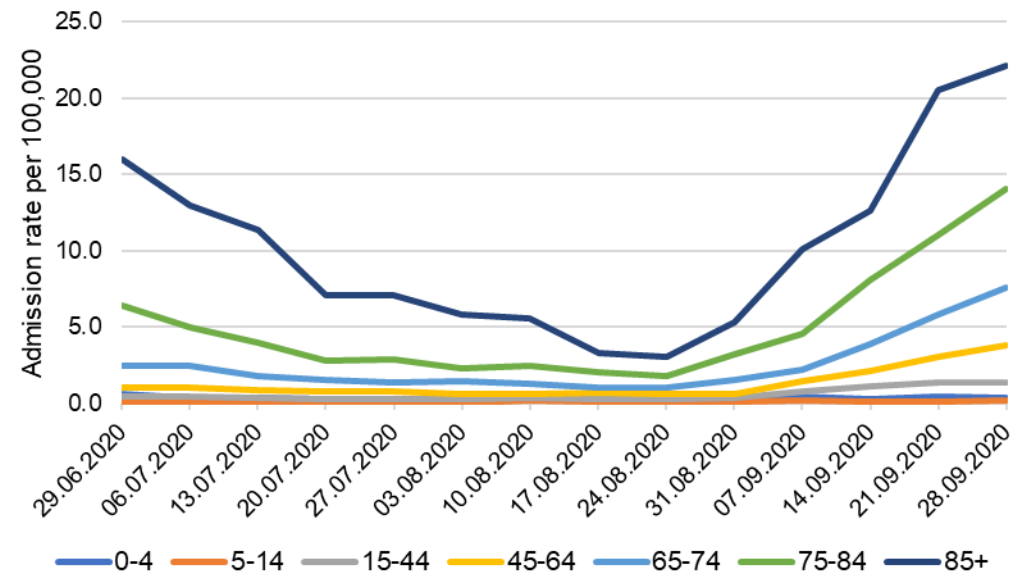
← Weeks 12 to 40

↓ Weeks 27 to 40

ICU/HDU admission rate by age group

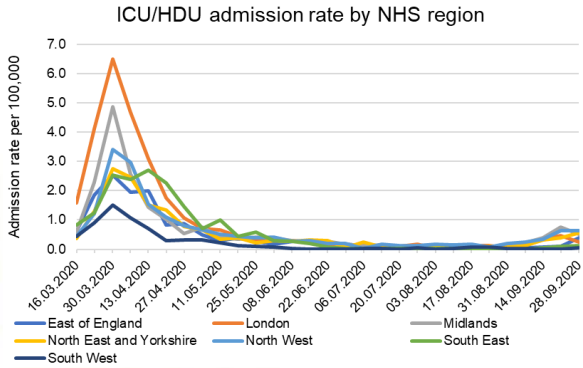


Hospital admission rate by age group



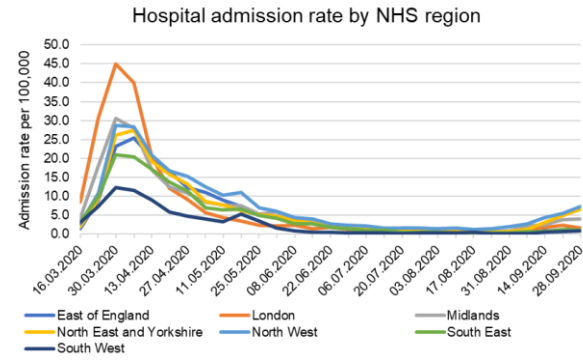
Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

# Hospitalisations by region



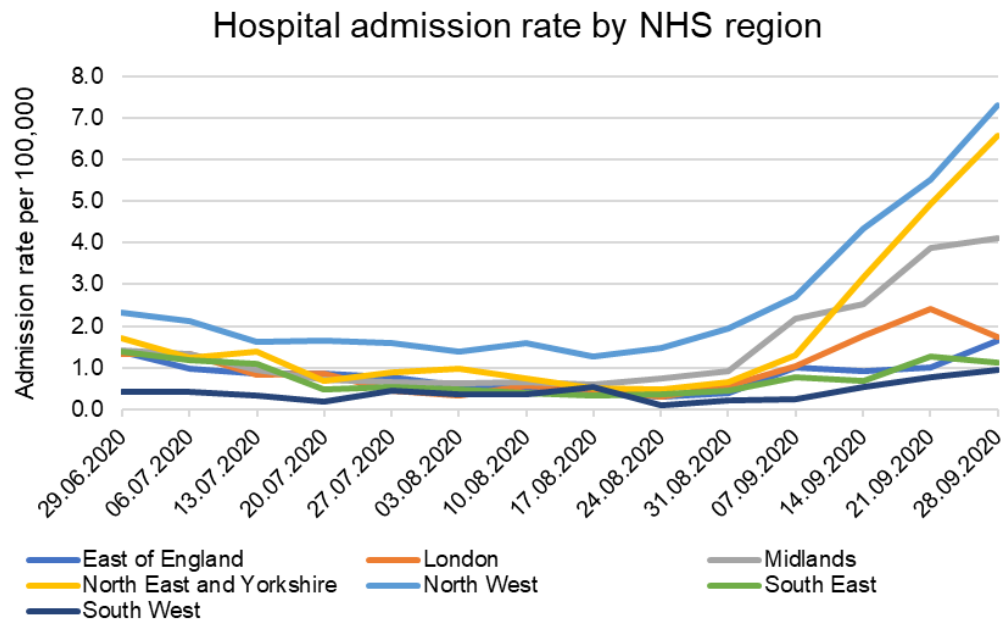
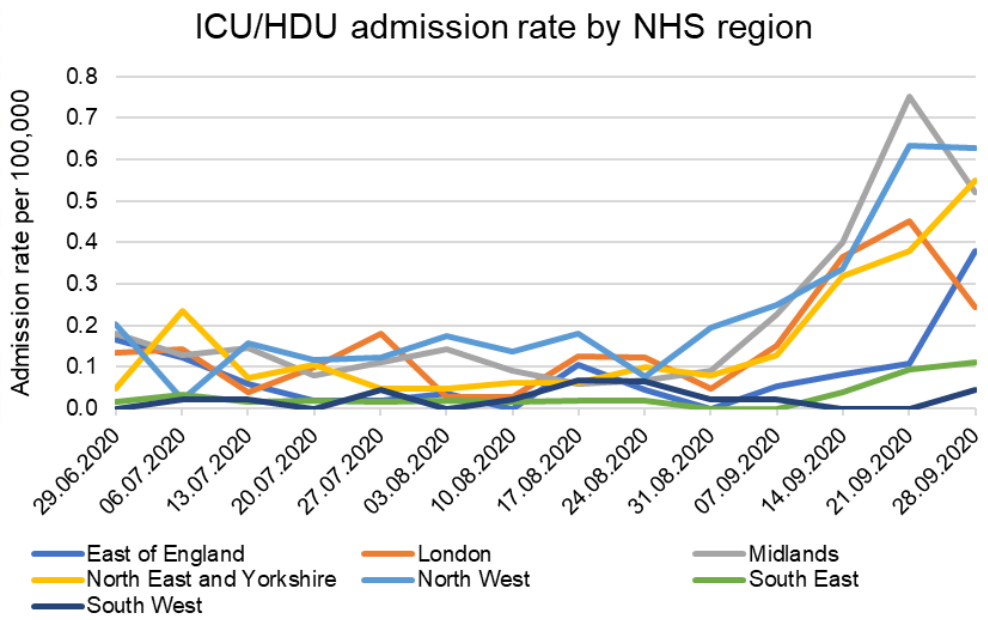
← Weeks 12 to 40

↓ Weeks 27 to 40



← Weeks 12 to 40

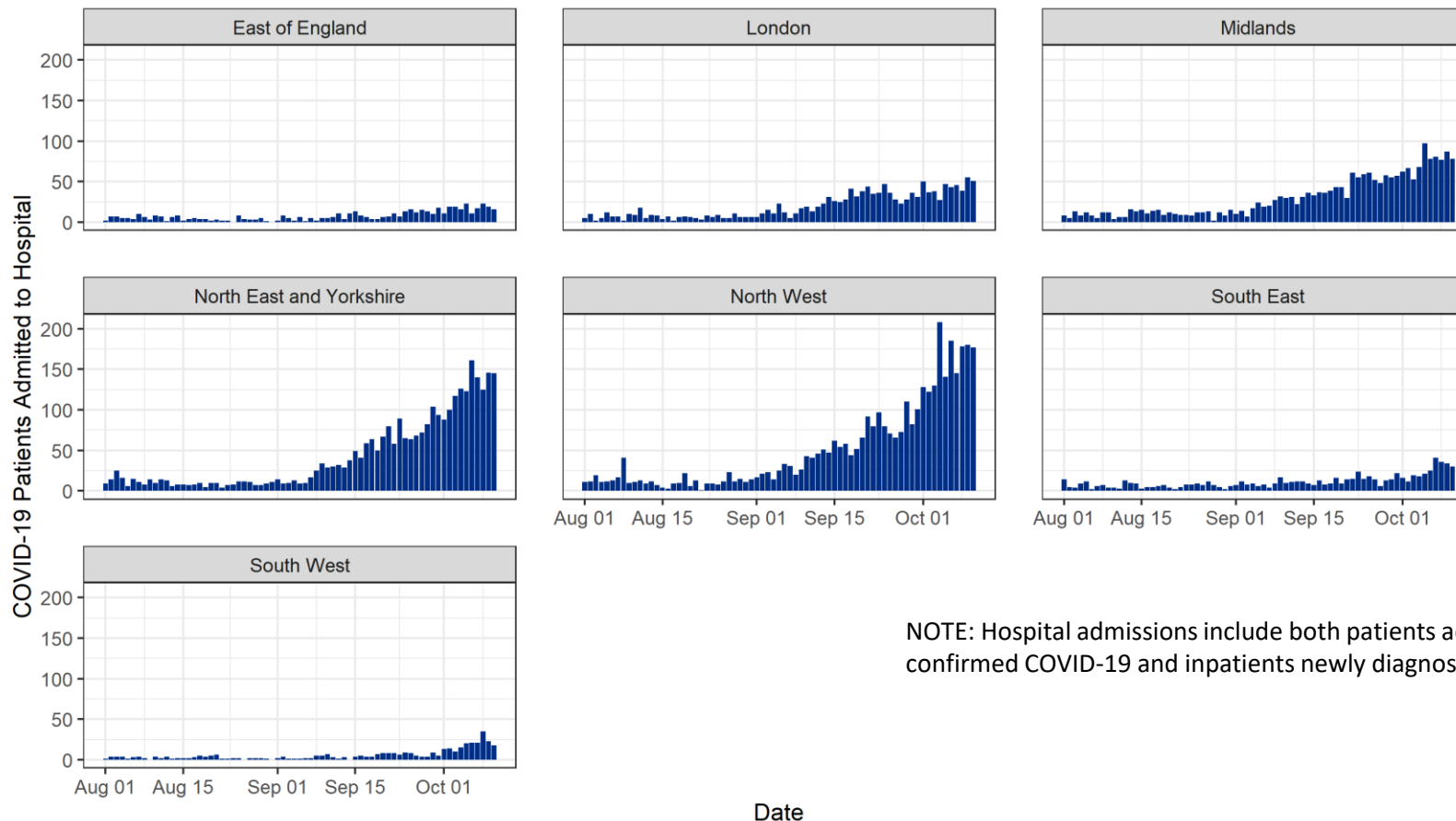
↓ Weeks 27 to 40



Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

# Hospital admissions by NHS Region

Daily numbers of COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital



NOTE: Hospital admissions include both patients admitted with confirmed COVID-19 and inpatients newly diagnosed with COVID-19.

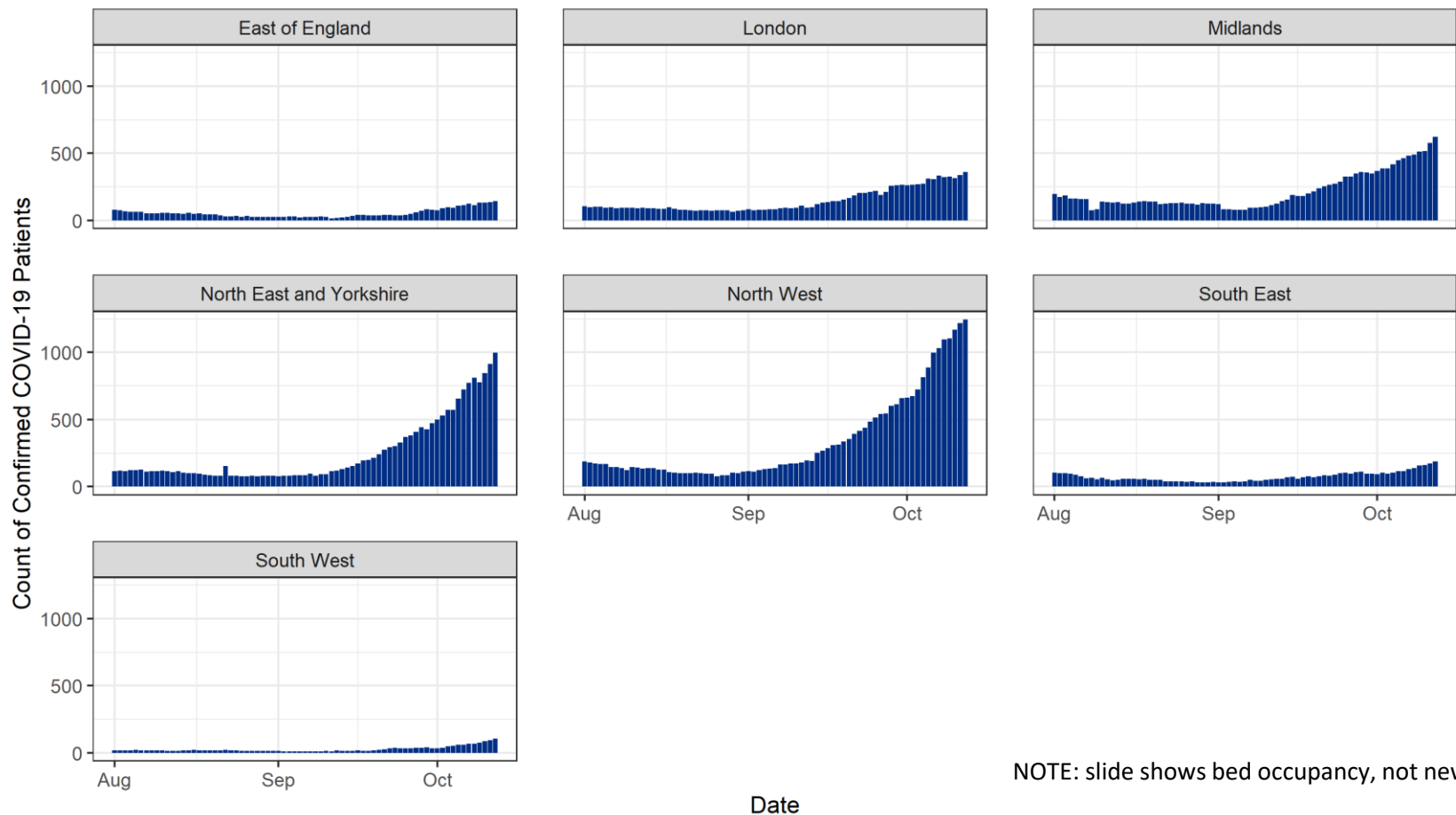
Data from 01 August 2020 to 10 October 2020

Source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/> – 12/10/2020

Data only include NHS Hospital Acute Trusts with a type 1 A&E department and are reported daily by trusts to NHS England and NHS Improvement.

# Patients in hospital by NHS Region

Daily count of confirmed COVID-19 patients in hospital at 8am



NOTE: slide shows bed occupancy, not new admissions.

Data from 01 August 2020 to 12 October 2020

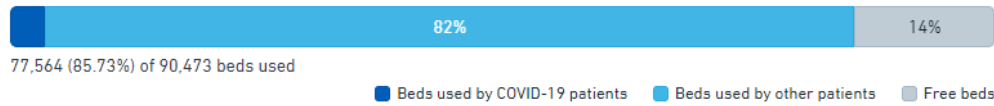


# Bed occupancy and capacity by NHS region - general and acute beds

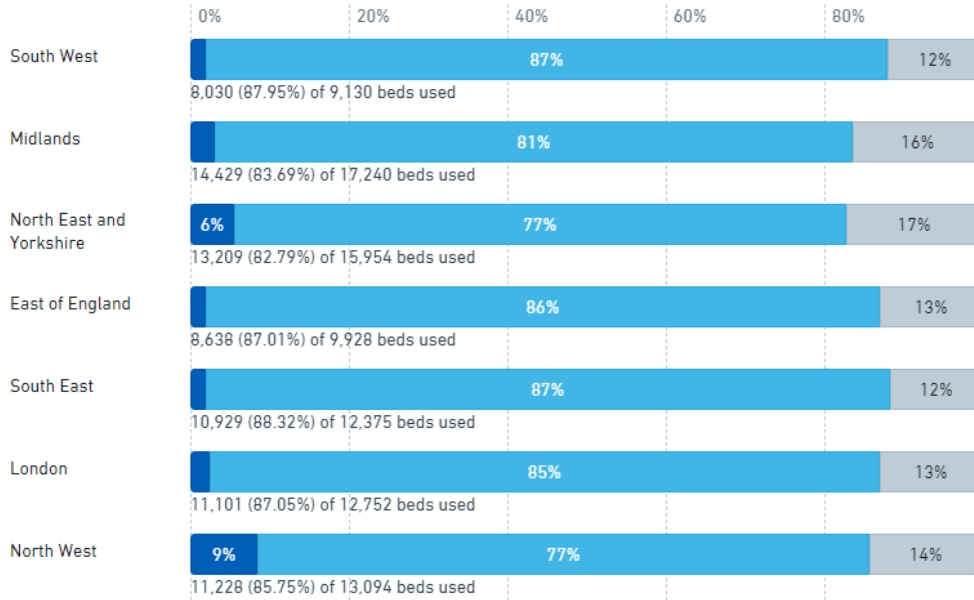
## GENERAL AND ACUTE BED CAPACITY

% ⓘ

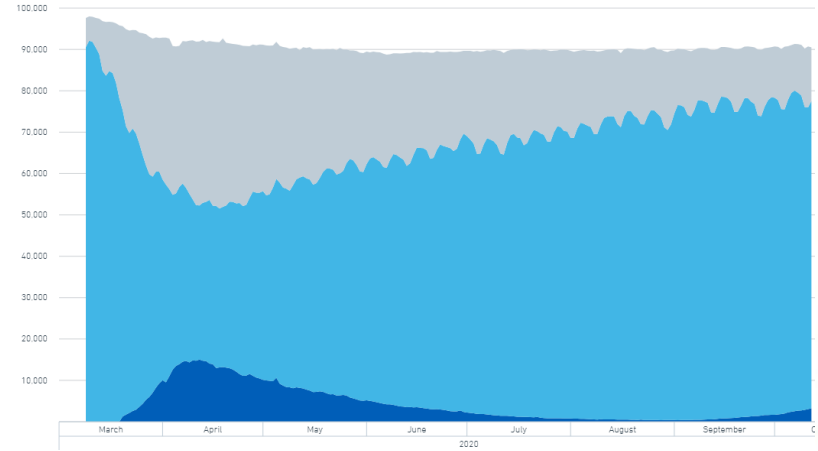
**3,250** Beds used by COVID-19 patients  
Data valid as of 12 Oct 2020 at 8am



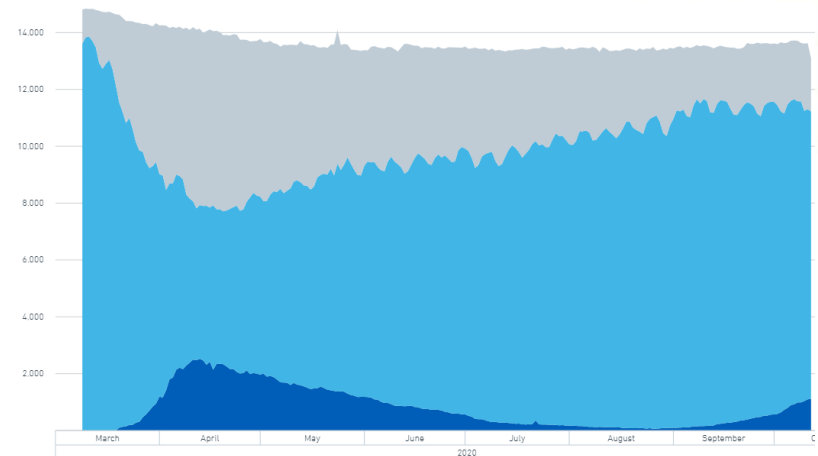
## BY REGION



## England



## North West



Source: NHS Foundry – 12/10/2020

Note: Graph restricted to latest months only currently not available on Foundry – this is work in progress

# Bed occupancy and capacity by NHS region - HDU/ITU beds

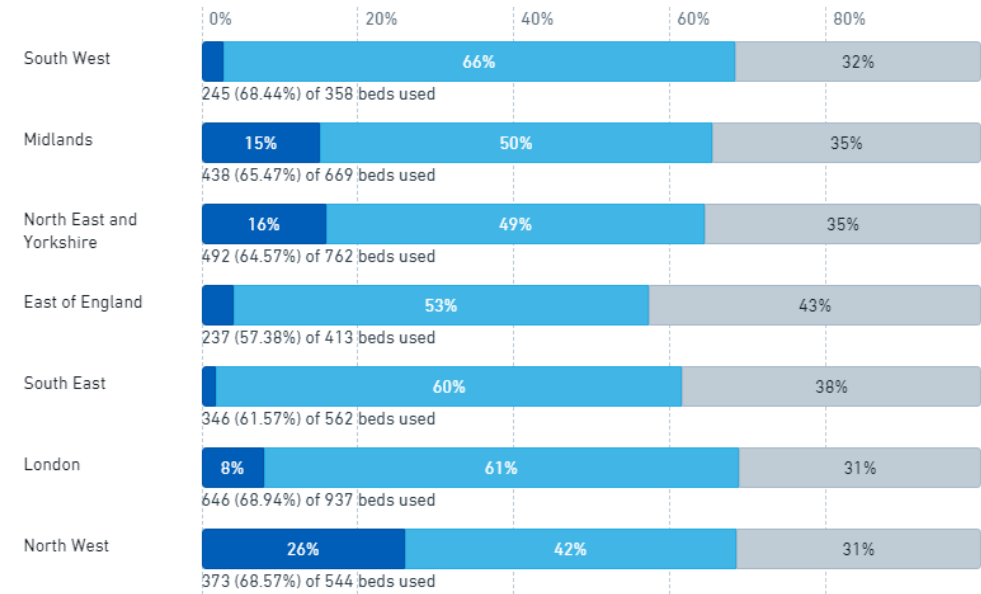
PATIENTS AND CAPACITY FOR HDU/ITU

% ⓘ

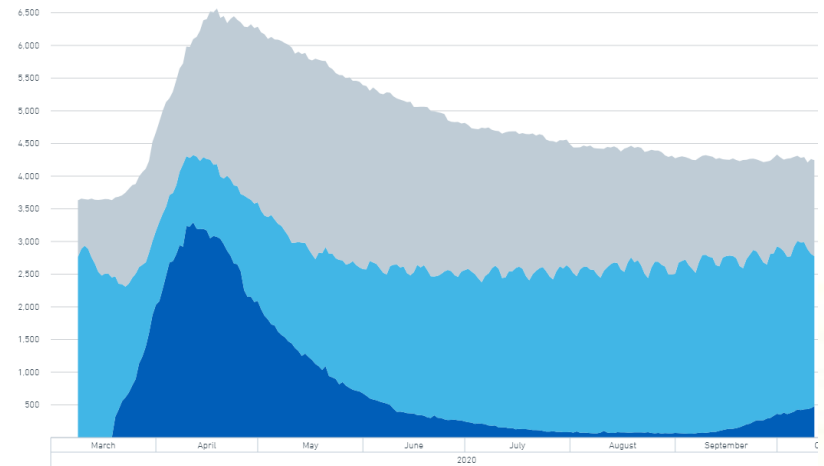
**478** Beds used by COVID-19 patients  
Data valid as of 12 Oct 2020 at 8am



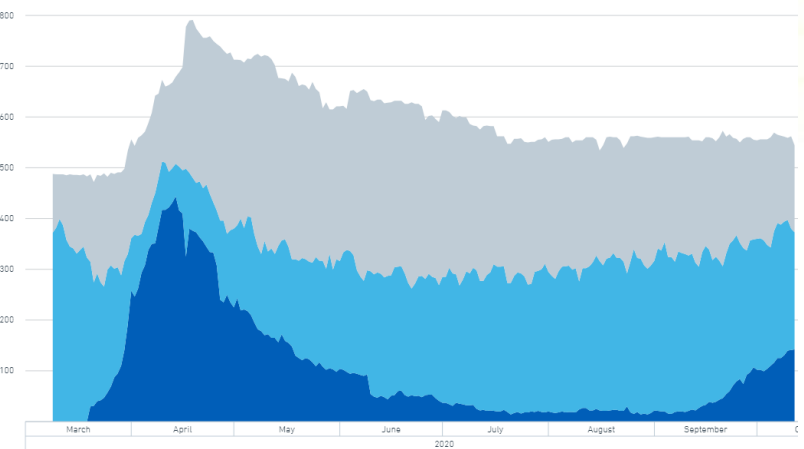
BY REGION



## England



## North West



# Bed occupancy and capacity - number and proportion of beds with mechanical ventilation, non-invasive ventilation and oxygen support, England

## BEDS WITH MECHANICAL VENTILATION (V)



**426** Beds used by COVID-19 patients  
Data valid as of 12 Oct 2020 at 8am



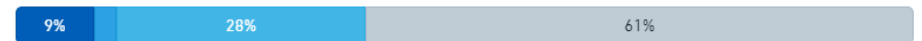
2,642 (55%) of 4,803 beds occupied (426 COVID)

- Beds used by COVID-19 patients
- Beds used by suspected COVID-19 patients
- Beds used by other patients
- Free beds

## BEDS WITH NON INVASIVE VENTILATION (O+)



**251** Beds used by COVID-19 patients  
Data valid as of 12 Oct 2020 at 8am



1,120 (39%) of 2,873 beds occupied (251 COVID)

- Beds used by COVID-19 patients
- Beds used by suspected COVID-19 patients
- Beds used by other patients
- Free beds

## BEDS WITH OXYGEN SUPPORT (O)

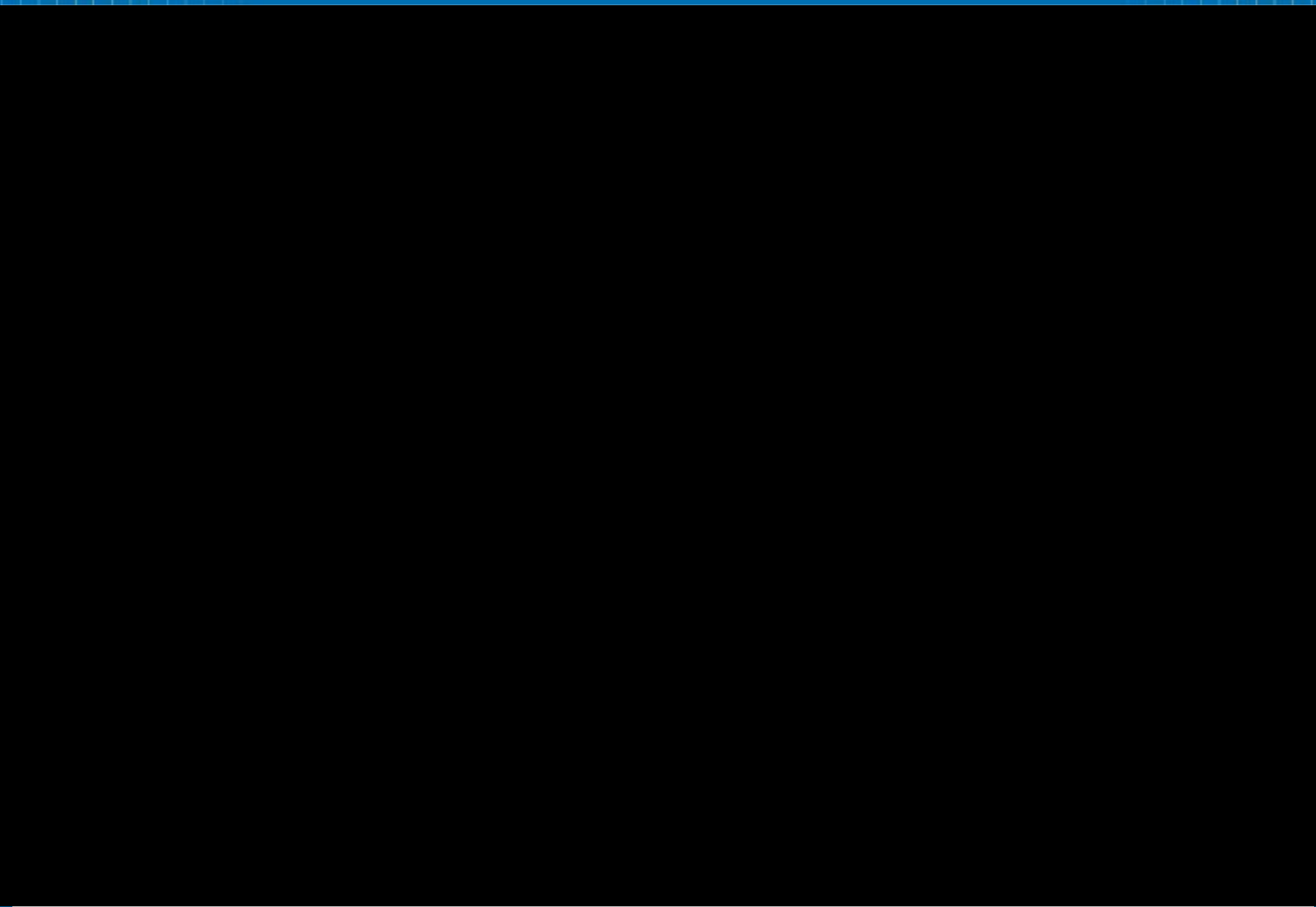


**2,700** Beds used by COVID-19 patients  
Data valid as of 12 Oct 2020 at 8am



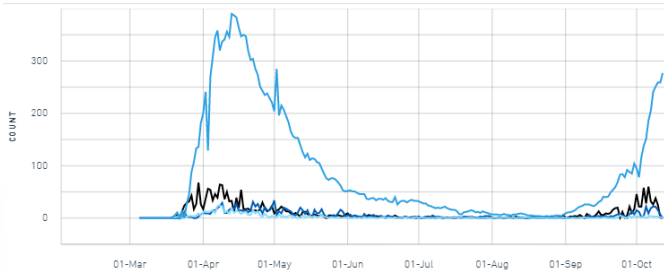
72,473 (85%) of 85,488 beds occupied (2,700 COVID)

- Beds used by COVID-19 patients
- Beds used by suspected COVID-19 patients
- Beds used by other patients
- Free beds



# Bed occupancy - top 6 NHS Trusts with highest number of active COVID-19 cases

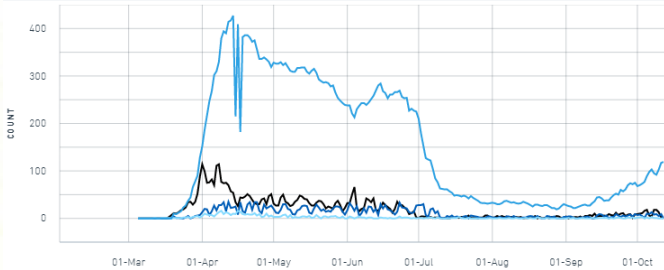
● Estimated New Cases ● Active Cases ● Discharges ● Deceased **Liverpool University Hospitals FT**



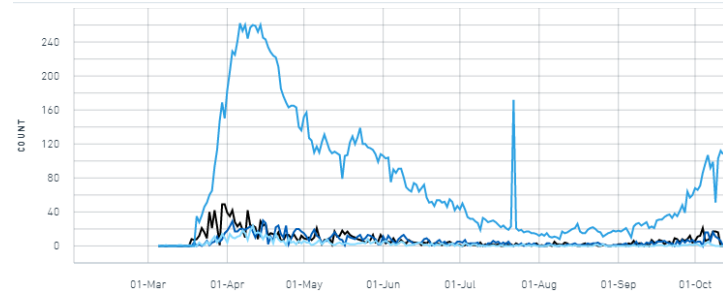
● Estimated New Cases ● Active Cases ● Discharges ● Deceased **University Hospitals Birmingham FT**



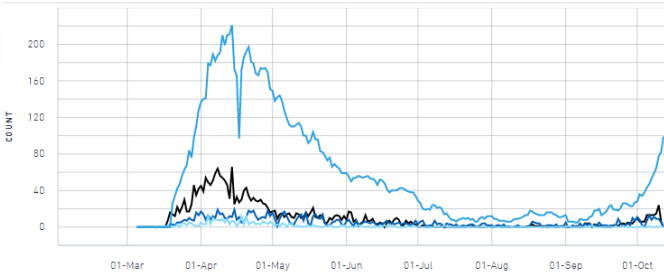
● Estimated New Cases ● Active Cases ● Discharges ● Deceased **Manchester University FT**



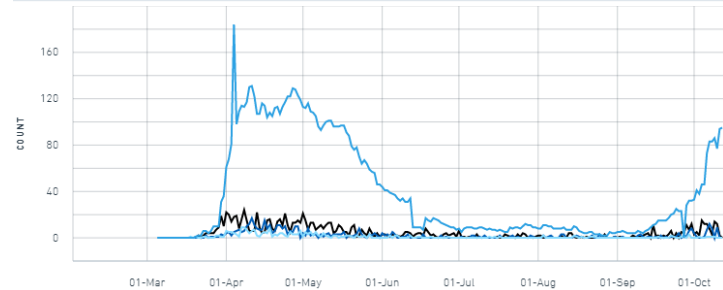
● Estimated New Cases ● Active Cases ● Discharges ● Deceased **Pennine Acute Hospitals**



● Estimated New Cases ● Active Cases ● Discharges ● Deceased **Nottingham University Hospitals**



● Estimated New Cases ● Active Cases ● Discharges ● Deceased **East Lancashire Hospitals**



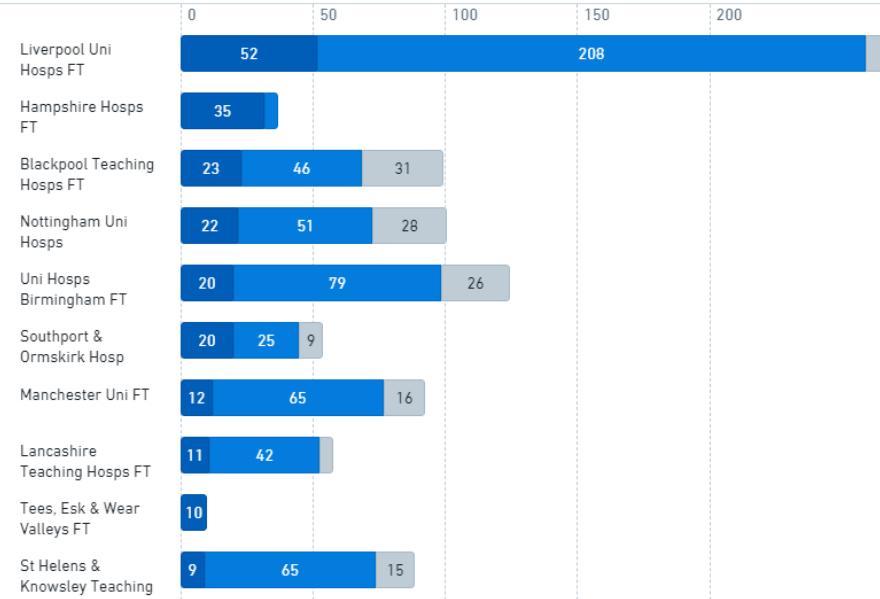
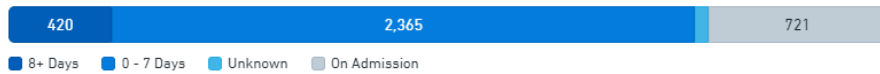
Source: NHS Foundry – 12/10/2020

# COVID-19 Diagnoses in hospitals

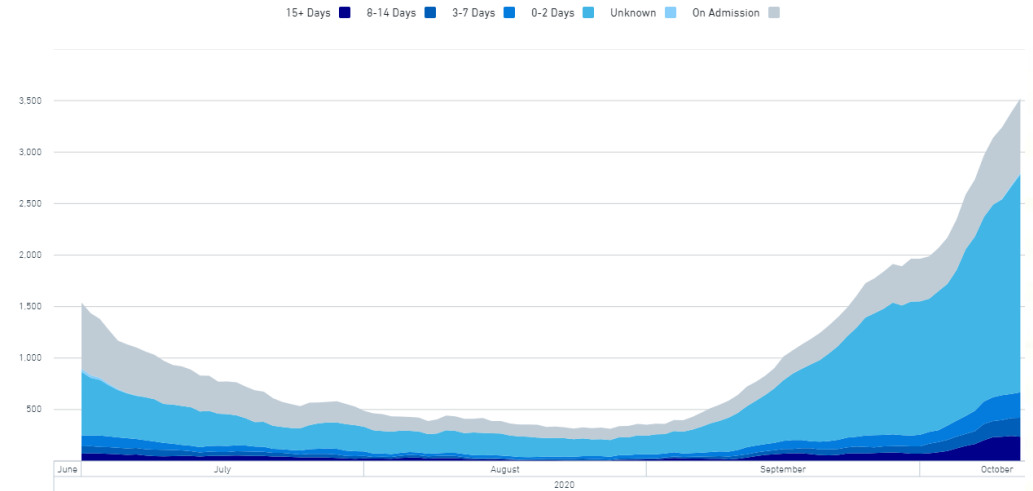
PROBABLE NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS (WEEKLY)

% ⓘ

**420** COVID Infections likely acquired in hospital in the past week



## Total COVID-19 diagnoses in hospitals over time (England)



Patient grouping	Infection category	Criteria
On Admission	Community-Onset	Admitted following a positive test
0-2 days	Community-Onset	Positive specimen date <= 2 days after admission to Trust
3-7 days	Hospital-Onset Indeterminate Healthcare Associated	Positive specimen date 3-7 days after admission to Trust
8-14 days	Hospital-Onset Probable Healthcare Associated	Positive specimen date 8-14 days after admission to Trust
15+ days	Hospital-Onset	Positive specimen date 15 or more days after admission to Trusts
Unknown	Unknown	Unclear how many days between admission and positive specimen

Source: NHS Foundry – 12/10/2020

# NHS Staff absence (COVID related and total absence)

Absence by region

Covid related absence includes absence due to both sickness and self isolation

Region	Covid related absence	% Covid related absence	Total absence	% Total absence	Headcount
North West	5,369	2.87%	13,806	7.39%	186,855
North East and Yorkshire	4,167	1.94%	12,901	6.01%	214,617
Midlands	3,947	1.72%	13,066	5.69%	229,810
East of England	1,255	1.06%	4,773	4.03%	118,340
South West	1,074	0.9%	4,791	4%	119,648
South East	1,487	0.88%	6,303	3.73%	168,951
London	1,793	0.87%	7,218	3.5%	206,394

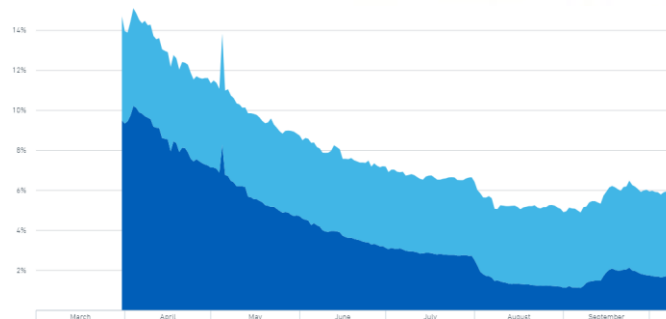
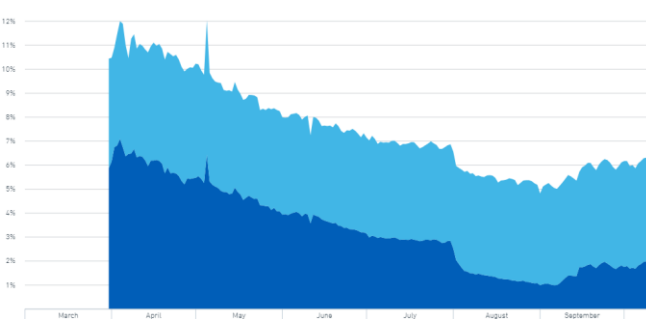
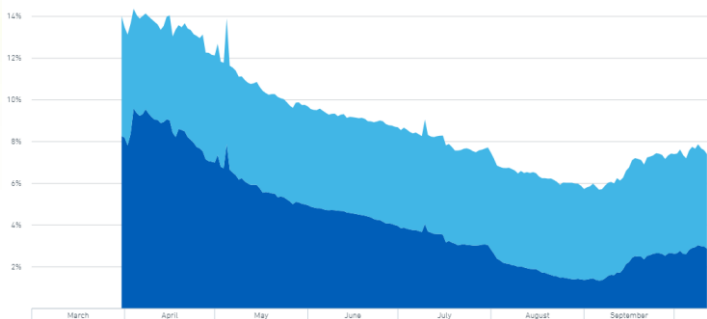
Staff absence over time (all staff)

■ COVID-19 
 ■ Non COVID-19 
 ■ Available staff

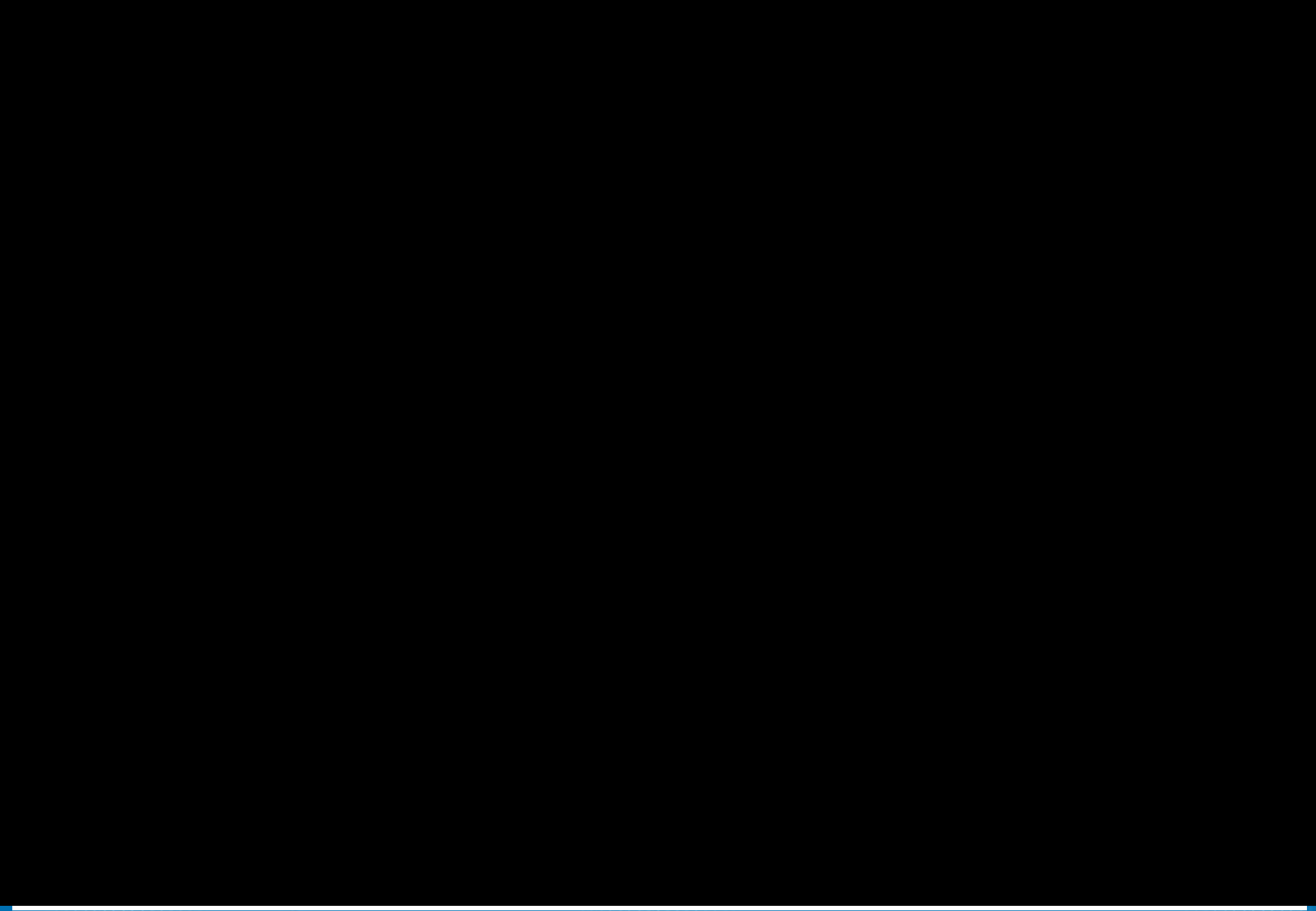
North West

North East and Yorkshire

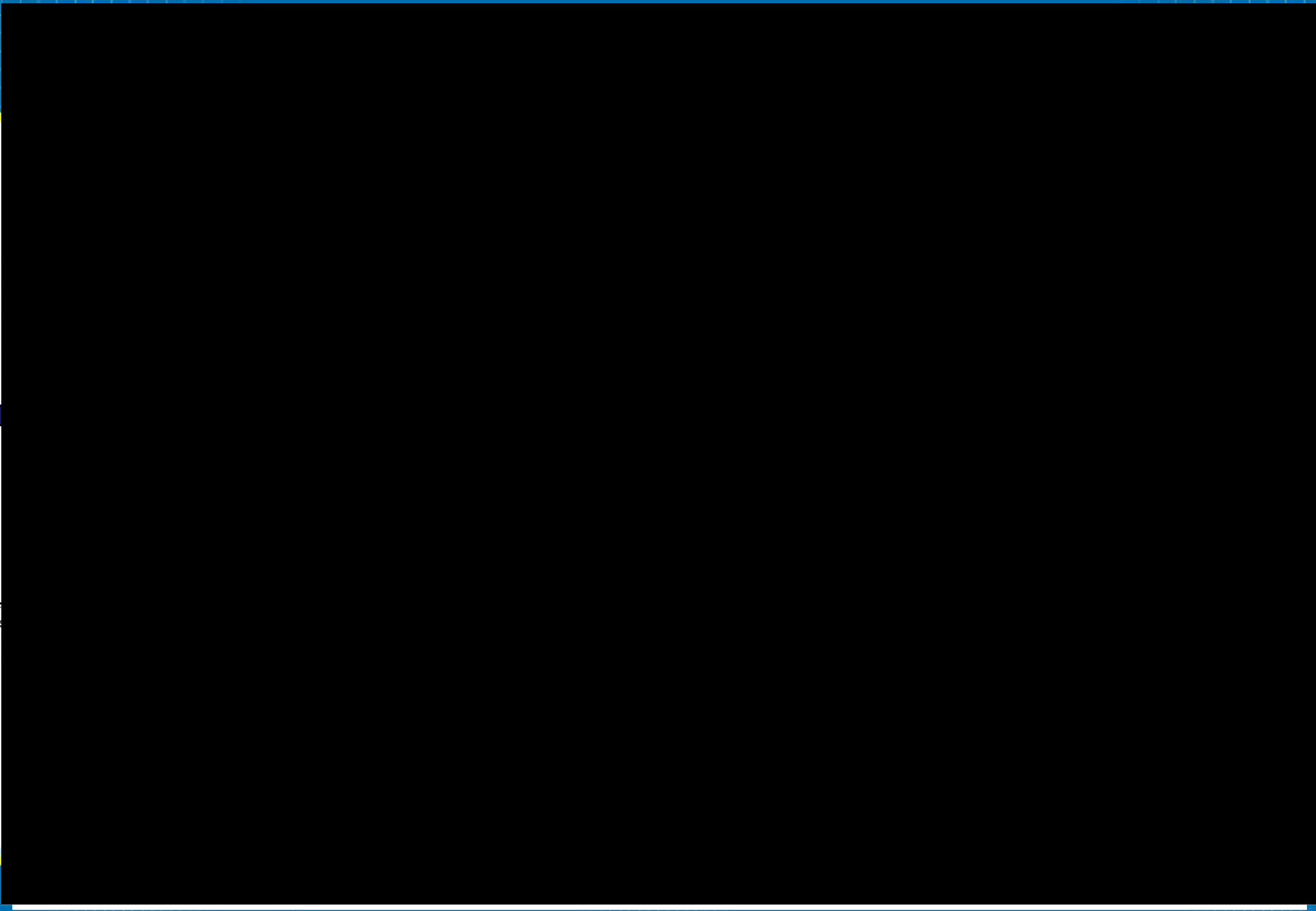
Midlands



Source: NHS Foundry – 12/10/2020







# NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

## NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls, alarms over the past 7 days (5 October 2020 to 11 October 2020)

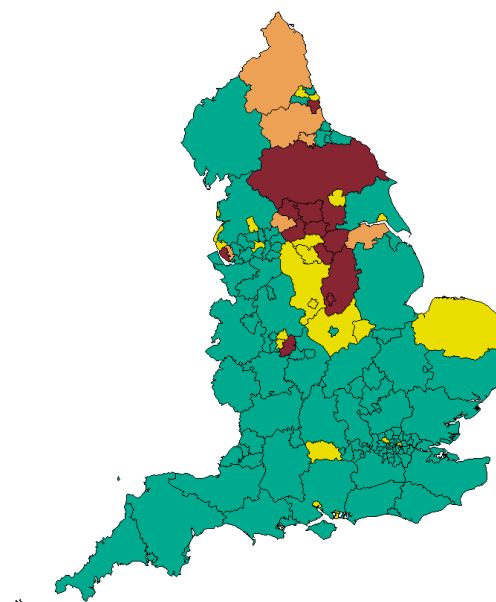
The alarms are intended to give early warning of local authorities where rates are higher than the national average. Due to a lack of historical data it is not yet possible to take into account any systematic bias which may result in one authority consistently recording above average rates independently of the underlying incidence of COVID-19.

Area	Number of alarms in past 7 days	Alarm category
Nottinghamshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Bradford		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Leeds		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Nottingham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Wakefield		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Doncaster		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Rotherham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Kirklees		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Birmingham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Liverpool		Alarms yesterday and during past week
North Yorkshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Sunderland		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Calderdale		Alarm yesterday only
County Durham		Alarm yesterday only
Darlington		Alarm yesterday only
Knowsley		Alarm yesterday only
North Lincolnshire		Alarm yesterday only
Northumberland		Alarm yesterday only
Barnsley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Derbyshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Sandwell		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Sheffield		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Derby		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Kingston upon Hull, City of		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Newcastle upon Tyne		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Portsmouth		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Blackburn with Darwen		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Blackpool		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Brent		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Leicestershire, including Rutland		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Norfolk		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Salford		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Sefton		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
South Tyneside		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Southampton		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Tower Hamlets		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Walsall		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
West Berkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
York		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday

### NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

The NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' syndromic indicator should be used to monitor trends in calls rather than numbers. These data are based on potential COVID-19 symptoms reported by callers and are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus.

### NHS 111 potential COVID-19 calls, alarms over past 7 days ( 05/10/20 - 11/10/20 )



### alarm category

- Alarms yesterday and during past week
- Alarm yesterday only
- Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
- No alarms recorded during last week

### Alarm methodology

Populations are based on ONS estimates for mid-2019. Rates are number of calls per 100,000 people.

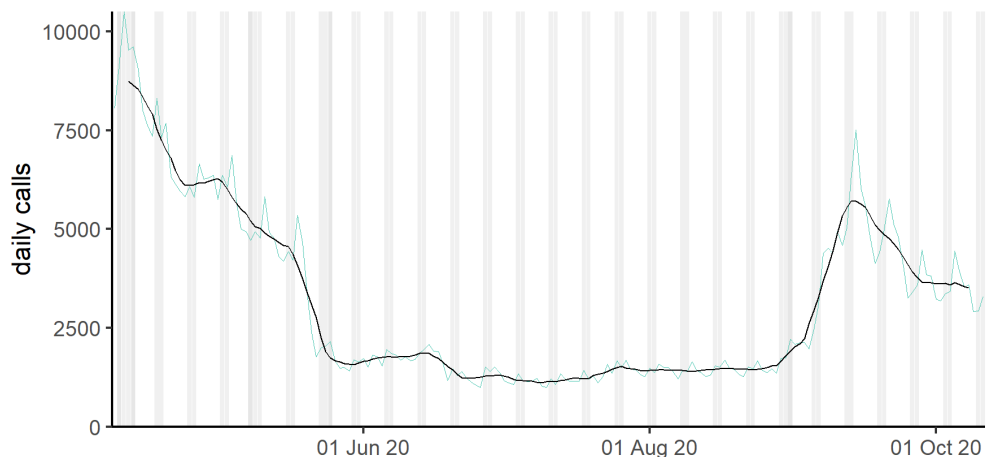
The 'expected' number of calls in a local authority is based on the average rate across England each day. The threshold is calculated as  $\text{expected calls} + 3 * \sqrt{\text{expected calls}}$  i.e. assuming data follows a Poisson distribution.

An alarm is generated if call numbers are above the threshold.

# NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

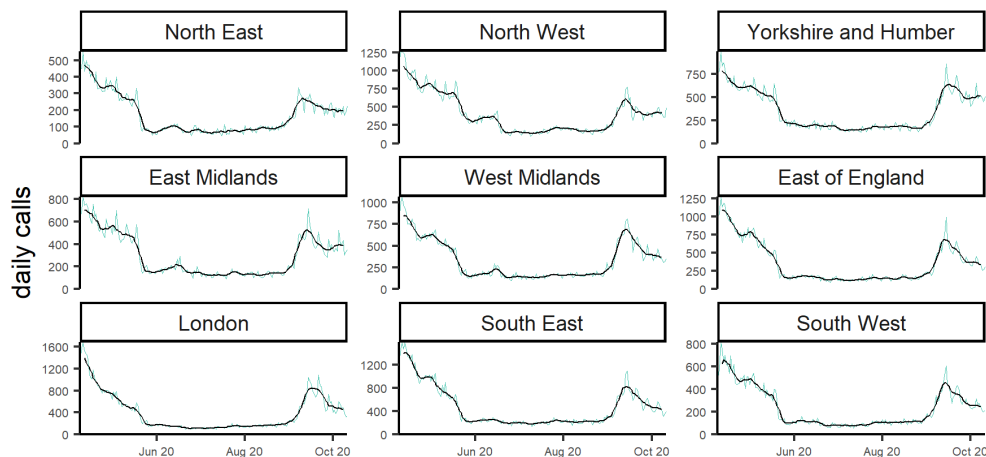
## Trends in daily NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 11 October)

potential covid-19 09/04/2020 - 11/10/2020



Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.

potential covid-19 by PHE Centre 09/04/2020 - 11/10/2020

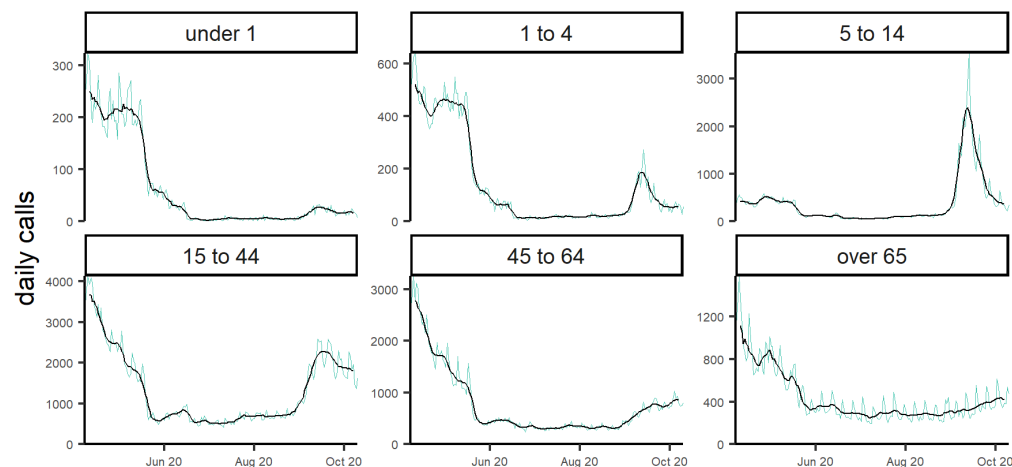


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY BY CENTRE. Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

### NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

- These data are based on 'potential COVID-19' symptoms reported by callers
- These data are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
- Charts should be used to monitor trends (not the actual number of people symptomatic in the community)
- Daily and 7-day moving averages are shown in all charts
- PHE Centre charts should only be compared for trend, not number of calls (PHE Centre population size varies). Please note the different scales on these charts.

potential covid-19 by age group (years) 08/04/2020 - 10/10/2020



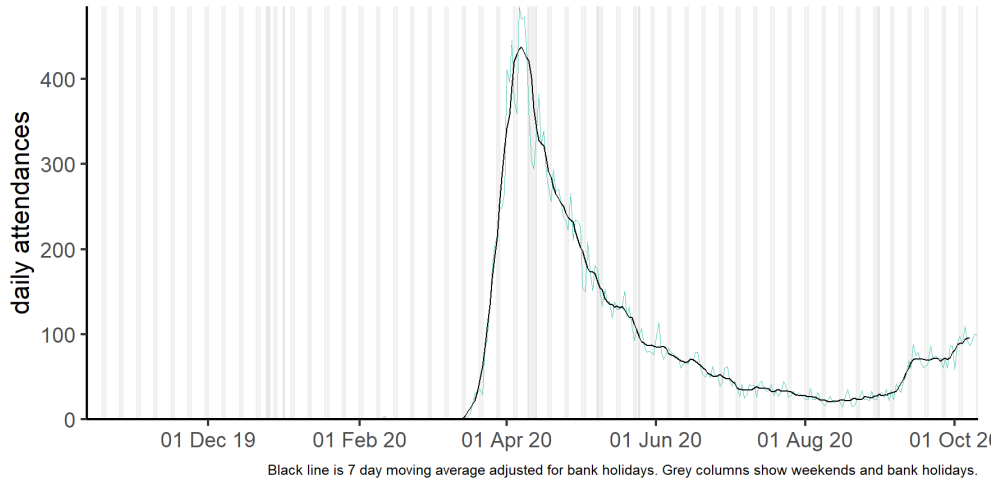
NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY BY AGE GROUP. Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

Further information and weekly NHS 111 reports containing potential COVID-19 call and online assessment surveillance data is available from the [PHE Remote Health Advice bulletin](#).

# Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System COVID-19-like attendances

## Trends in daily ED COVID-19-like attendances, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 10 October)

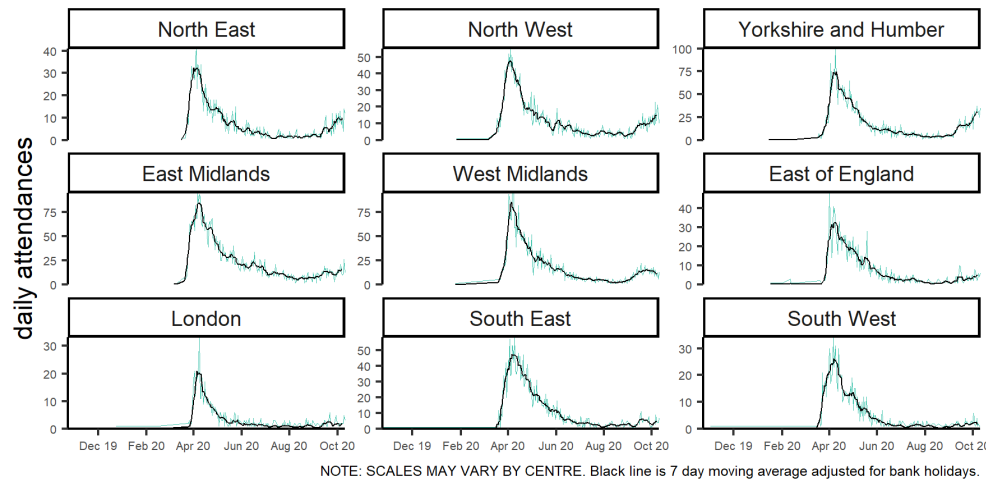
covid-19-like 13/10/2019 - 10/10/2020



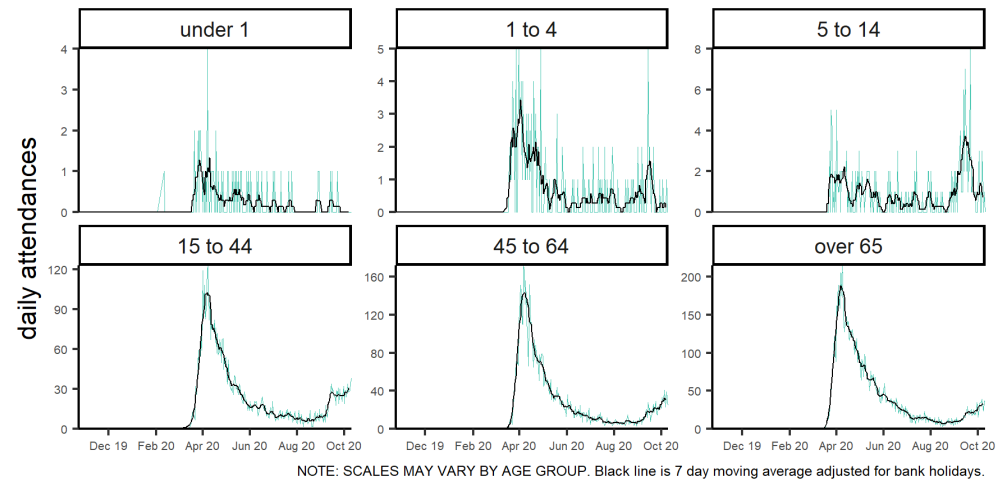
### Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS) COVID-19-like attendances.

- EDs are included in surveillance based on the speed and frequency of reporting in the most recent 7 days
  - EDs included can change on a day by day basis
- These data are based on COVID-19-like primary diagnoses (patients may have multiple diagnoses listed)
- These data are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
- Charts are an underestimation of the actual number of COVID-19-like attendances (as alternative diagnoses may have been entered)
- Charts should be used to monitor trends
- PHE Centre charts should only be compared for trend, not number of attendances (PHE Centre population size and number of EDs included varies)
  - Please note the different scales on the charts.
- Daily and 7-day moving averages are shown in all charts

covid-19-like by PHE Centre 24/10/2019 - 10/10/2020

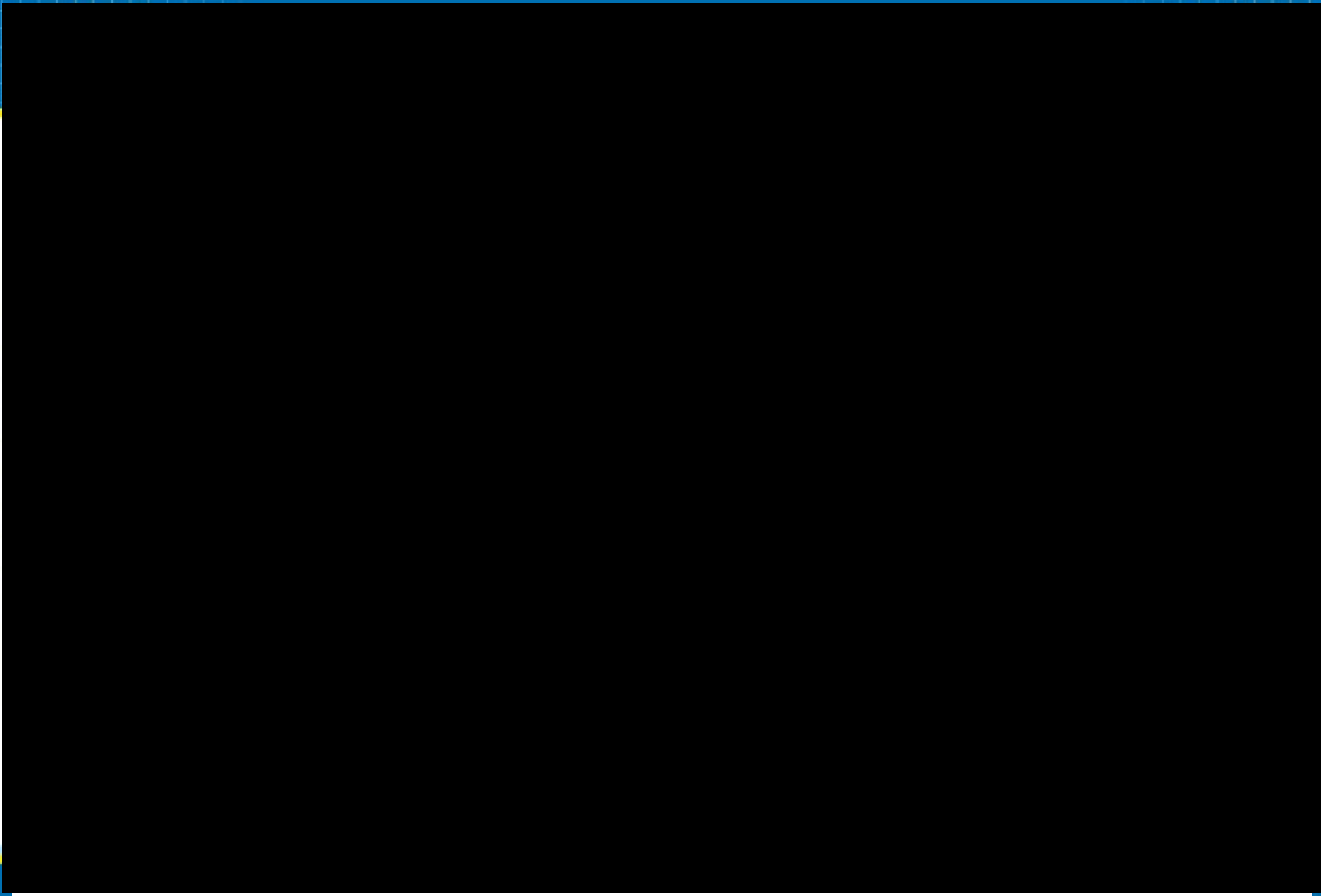


covid-19-like by age group (years) 24/10/2019 - 10/10/2020



Further information and weekly EDSSS reports containing COVID-19-like attendance surveillance data is available from the [PHE EDSSS bulletin](#).

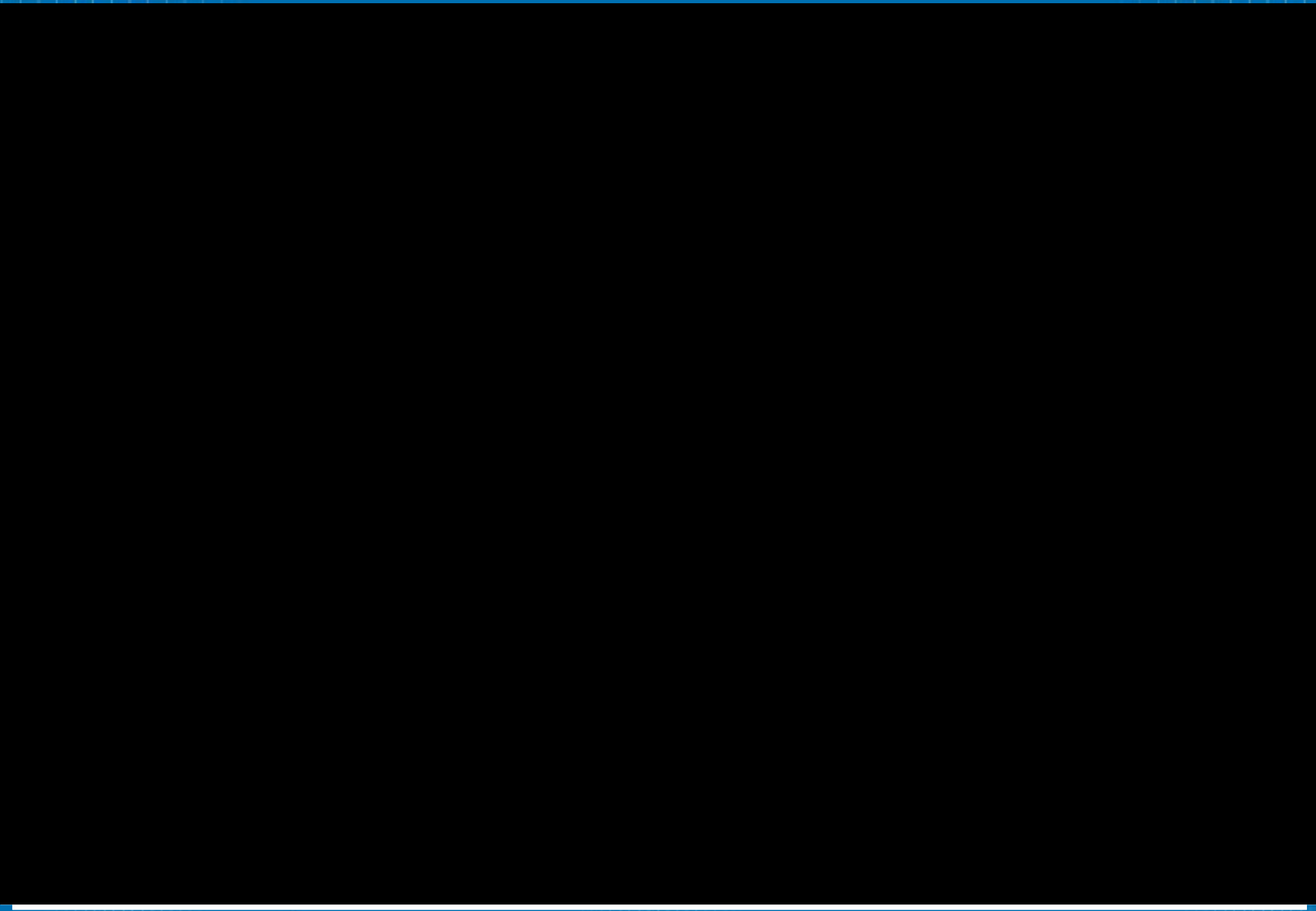




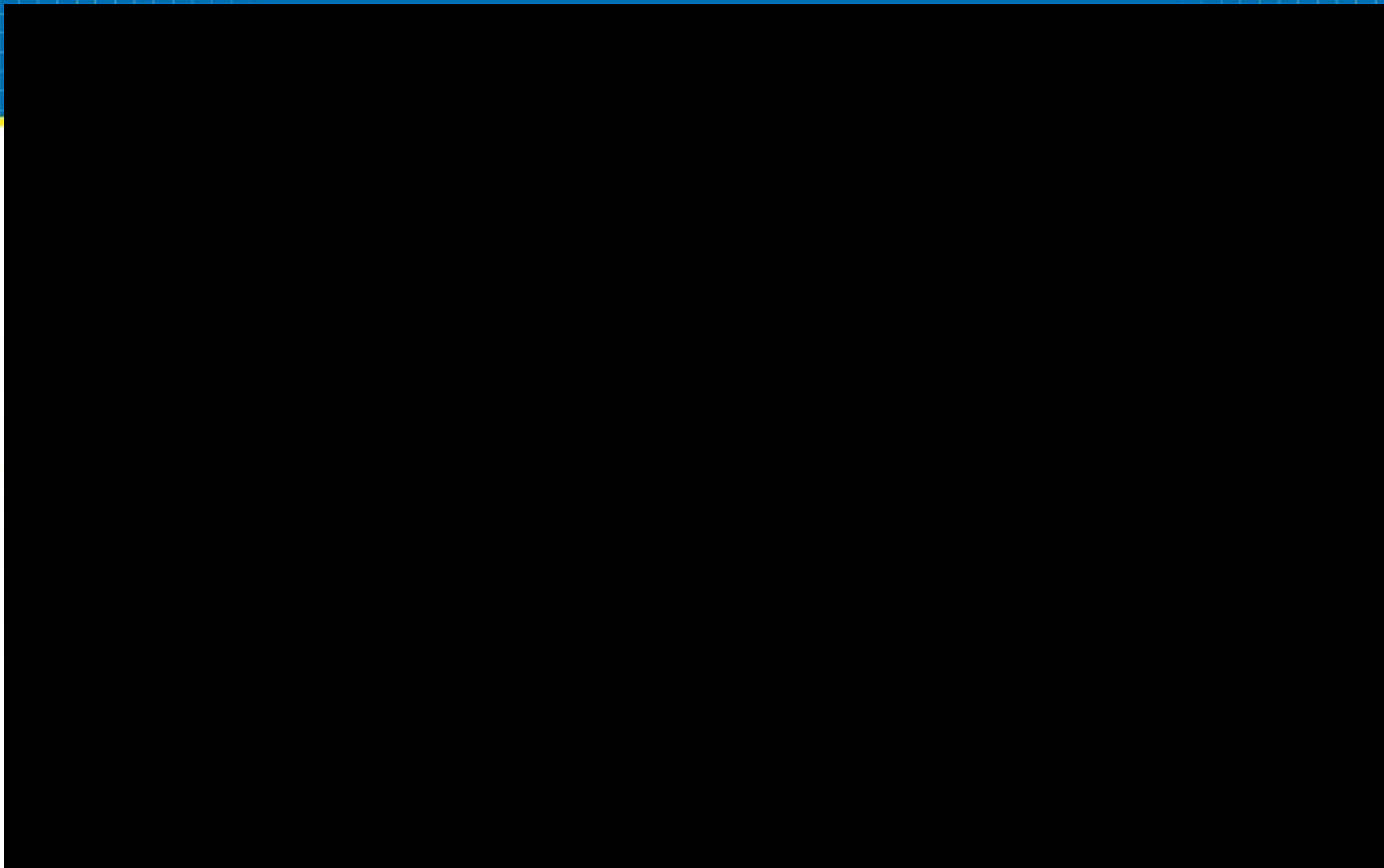
## Care homes

### report changes from 20 July 2020

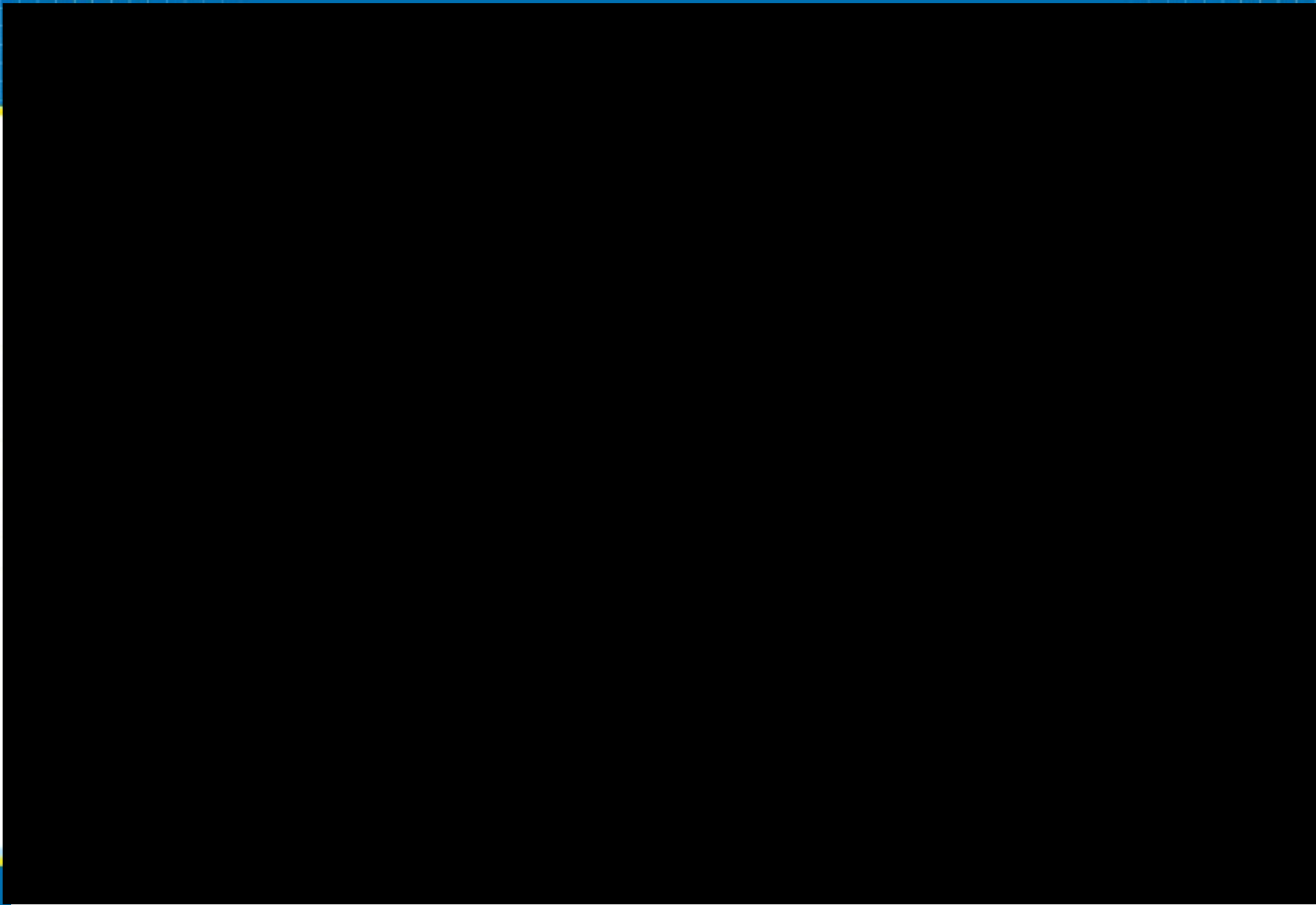
- **From 20 July 2020, this report uses a revised dataset which includes all reports recorded as outbreaks or clusters and is not deduplicated;** a second outbreak in the same care home will be shown (previously these were removed). It is no longer appropriate to deduplicate care home outbreaks because this risks not showing recent repeat outbreaks in care homes
- Some outbreaks are recorded in HPZone as being in care homes when in fact they are in another similar institution. The report **now only includes those we recognise are in CQC-registered care homes** now possible due to changes in data entry at a local level
- All reports to PHE are shown because this is the earliest signal that there may be a 'true' outbreak, but also shown are those with at least 2 symptomatic individuals (at the time of first report) to give an indication of those more likely to be 'true' outbreaks. Other work is underway linking test results to outbreaks which will supplement this analysis
- There are a small number of reports of outbreaks where the number of symptomatic individuals is recorded as unknown (shown by PHE centre) – work continues to improve the data

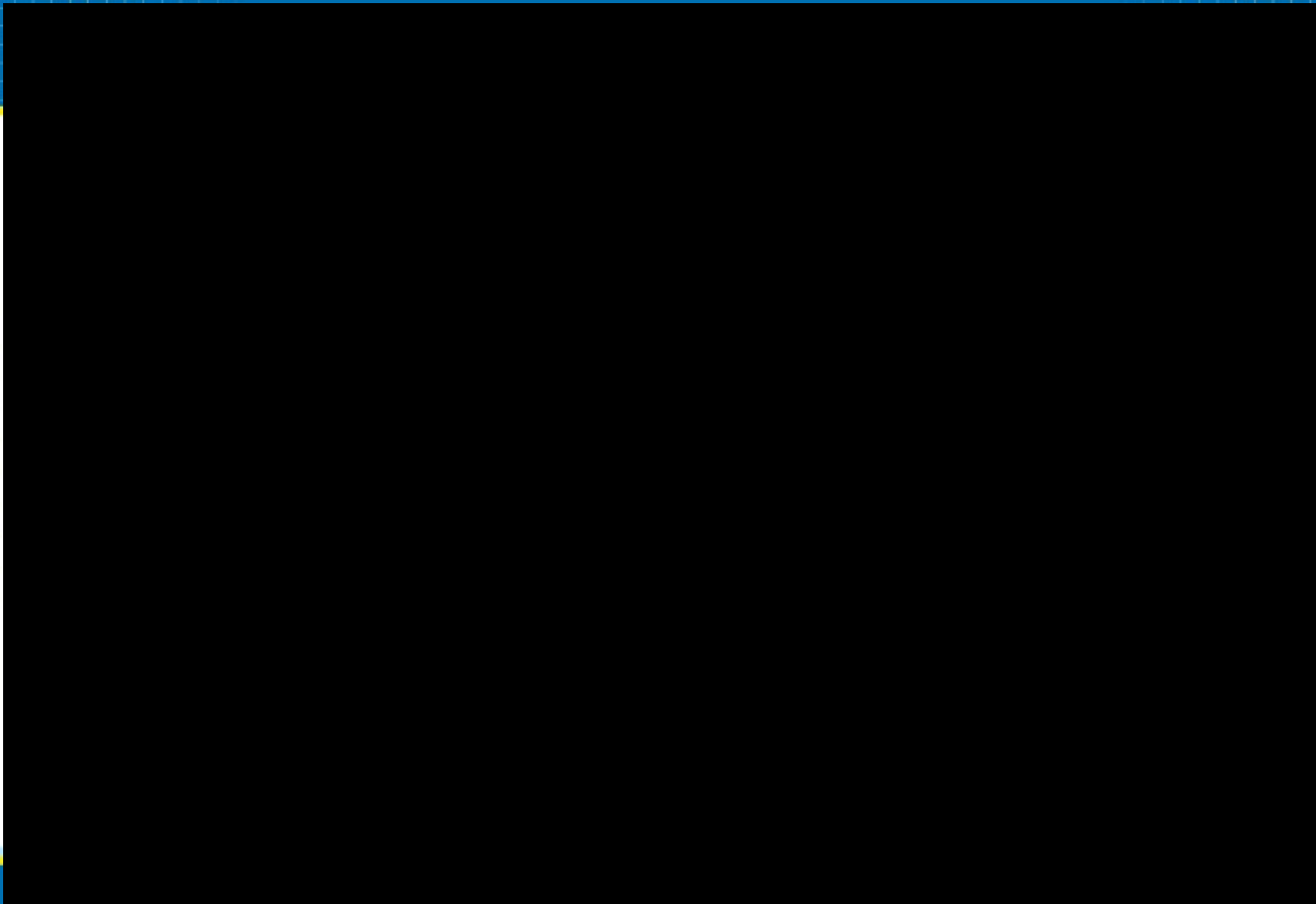


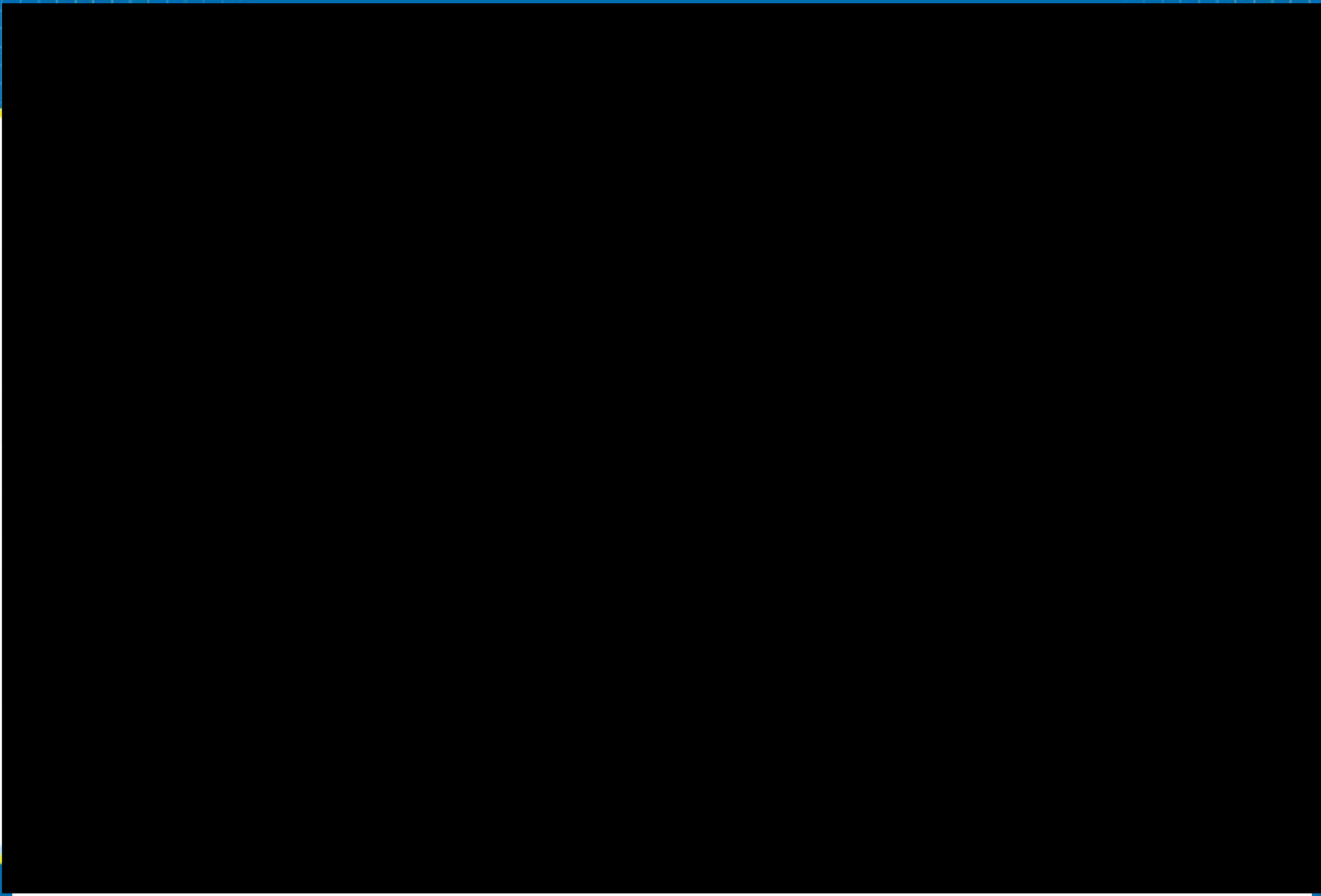


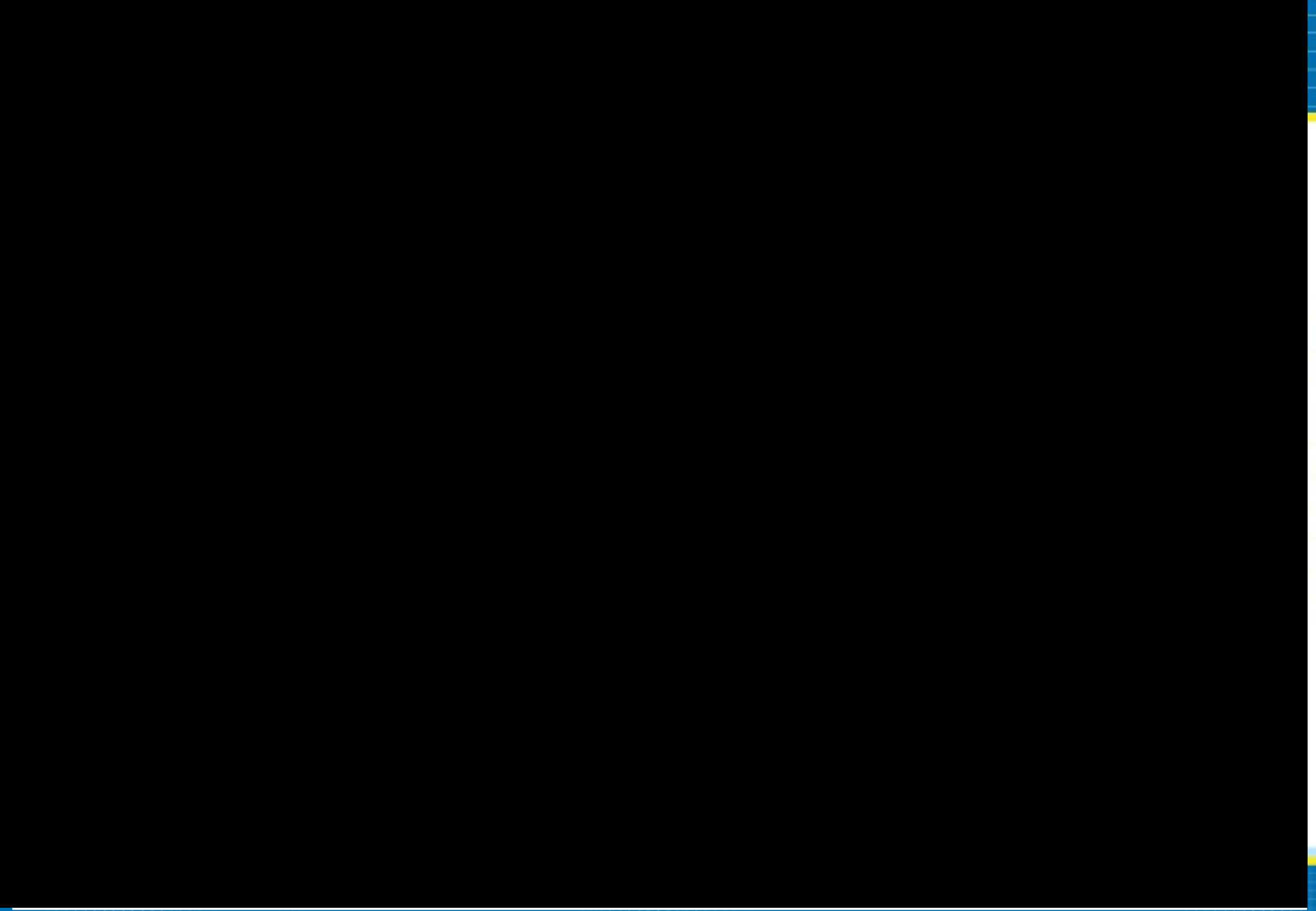




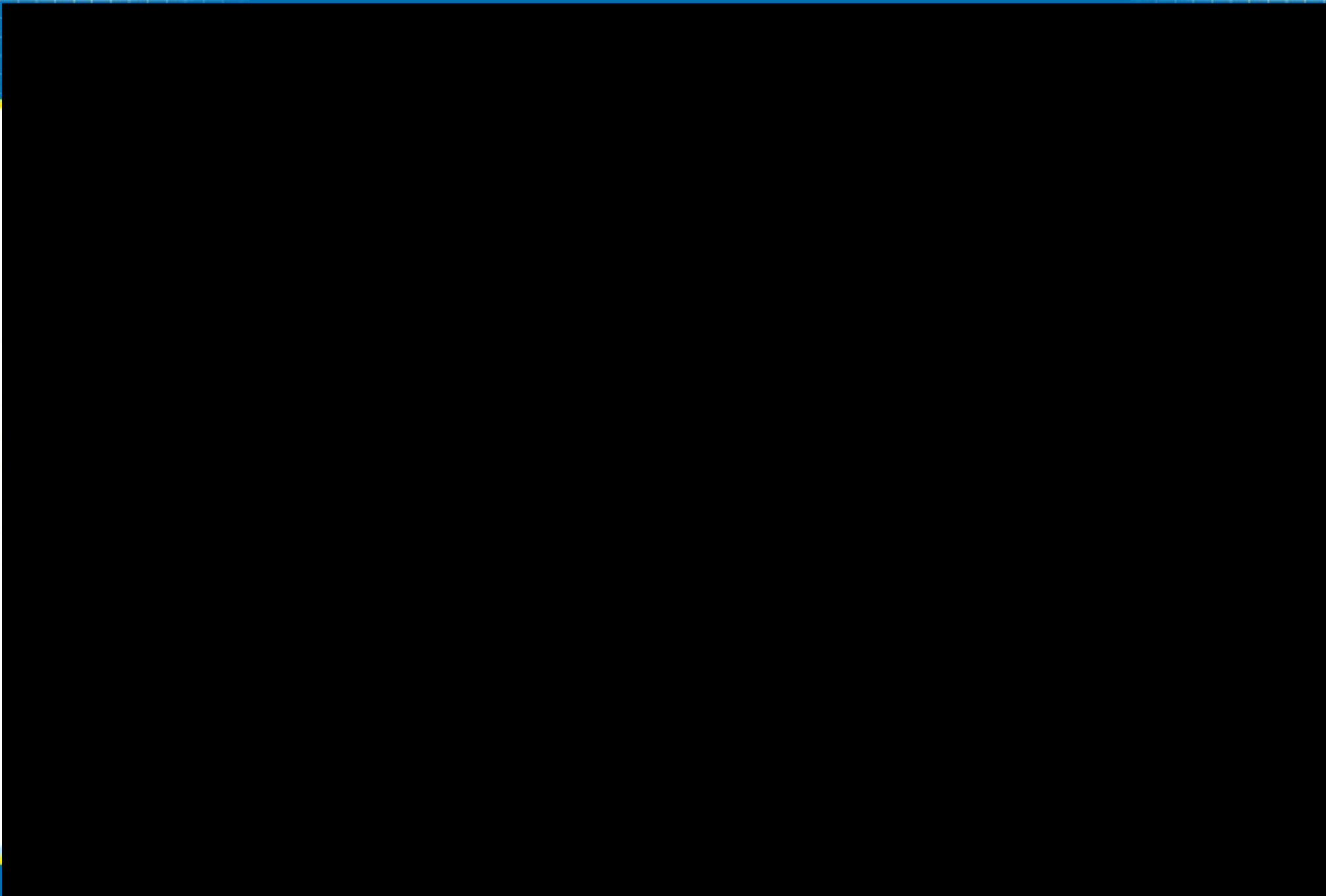




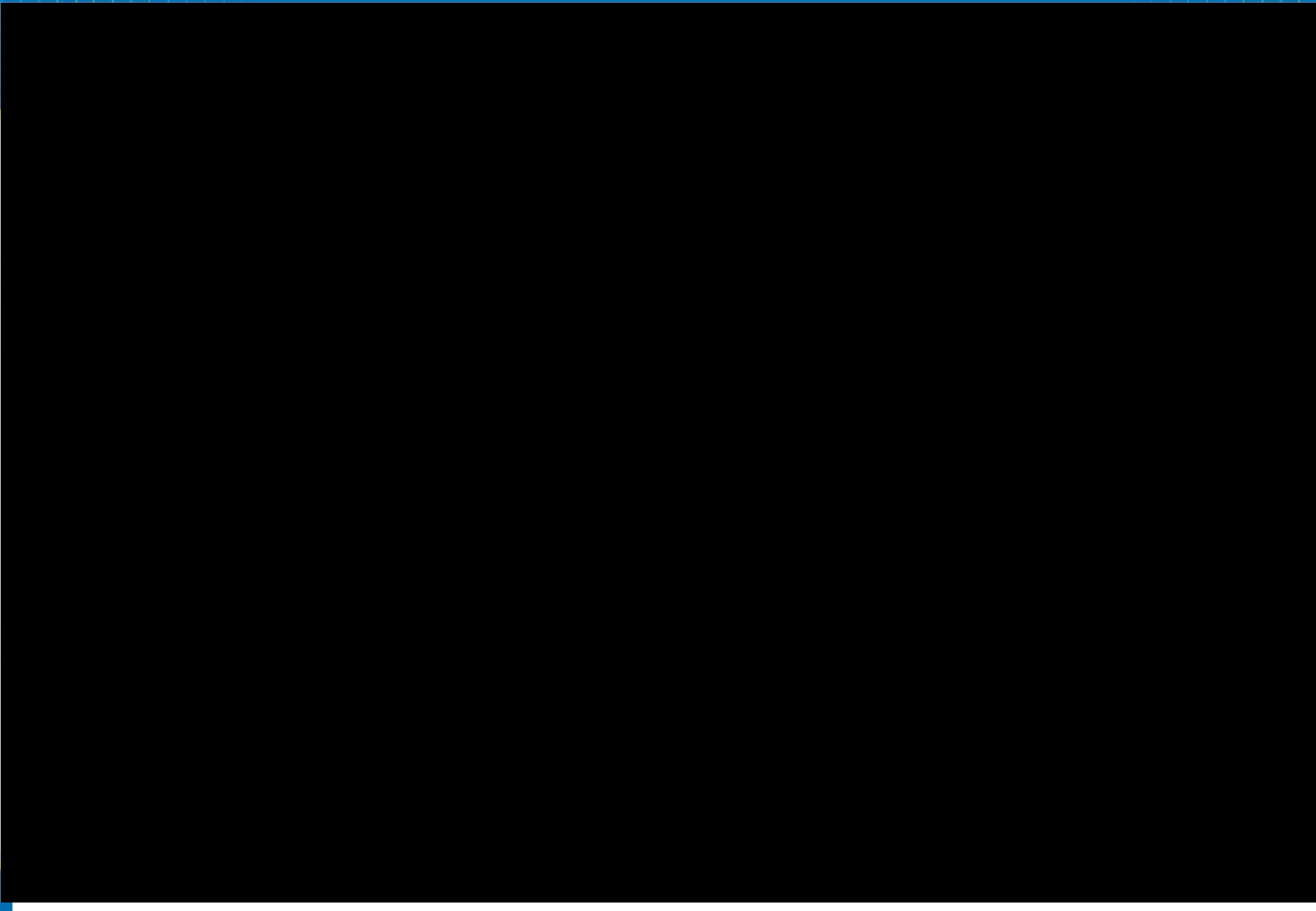


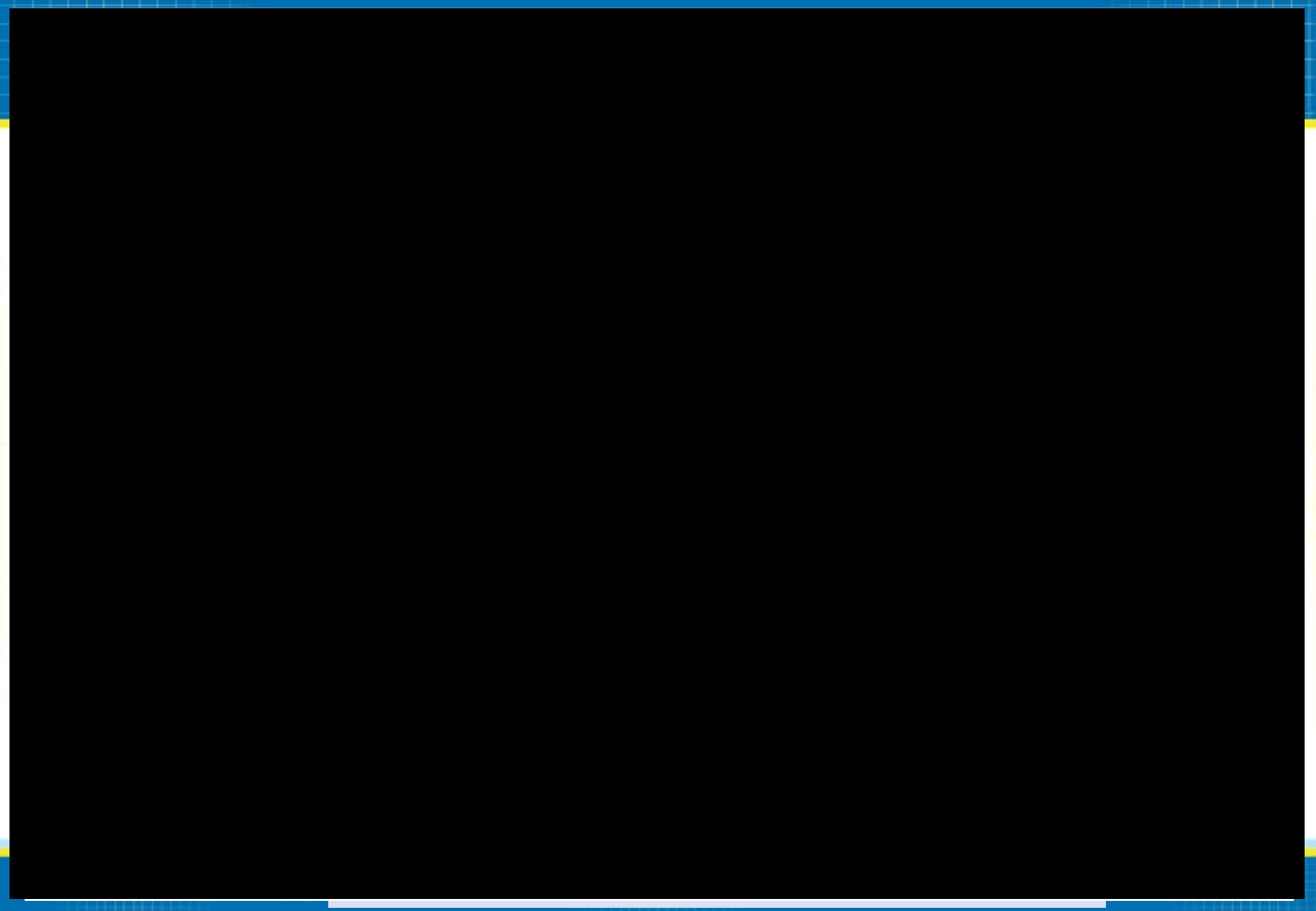


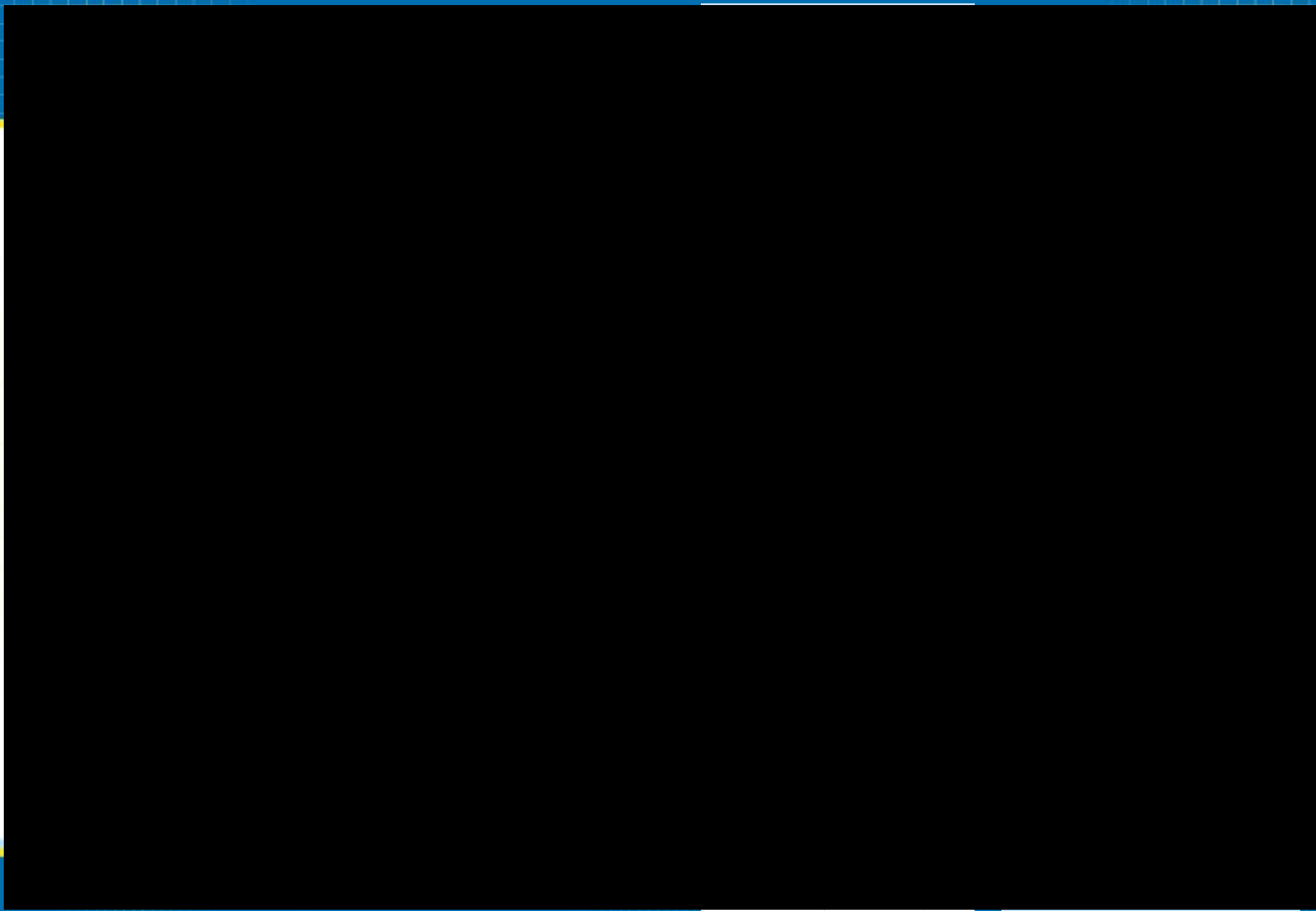


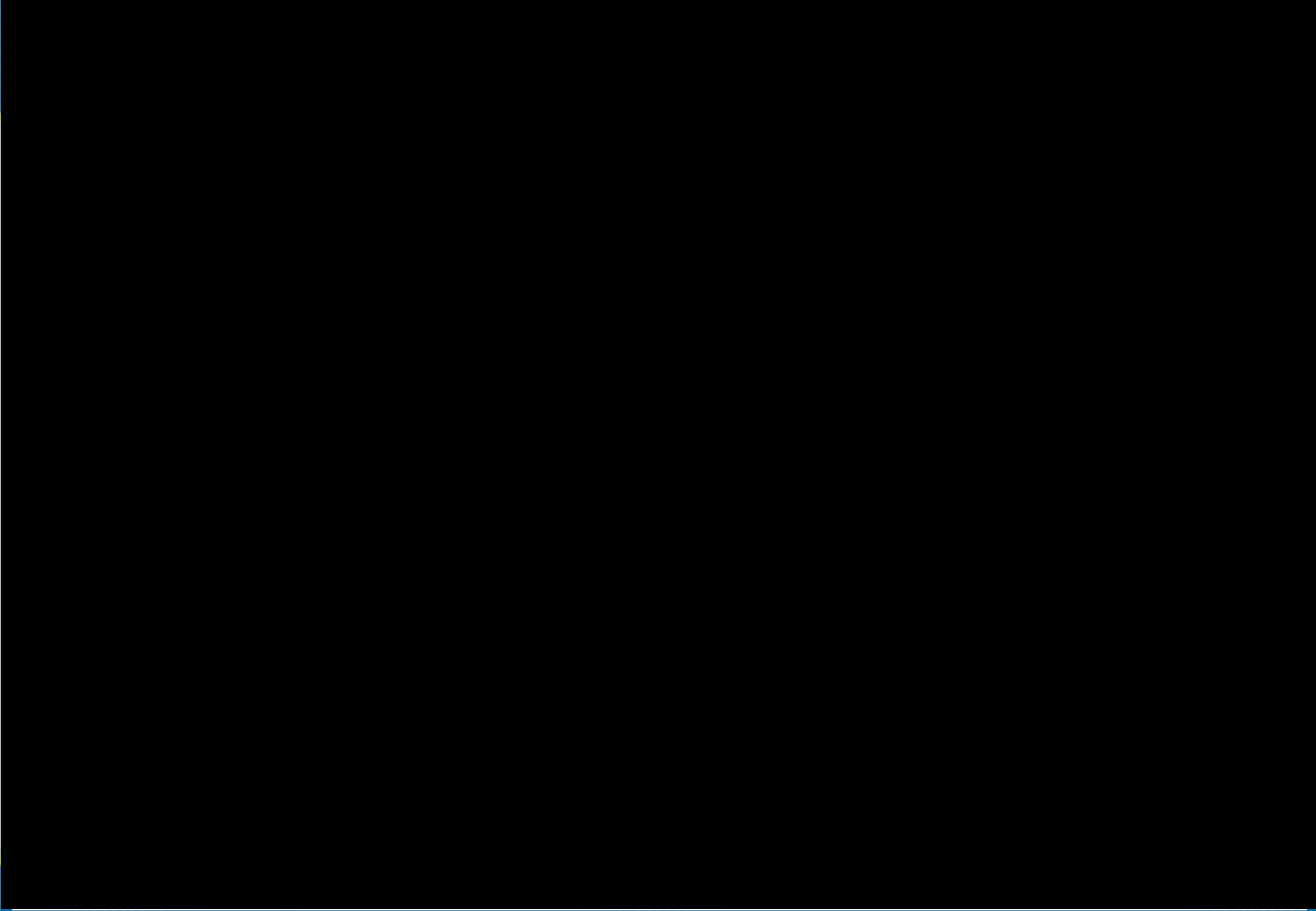








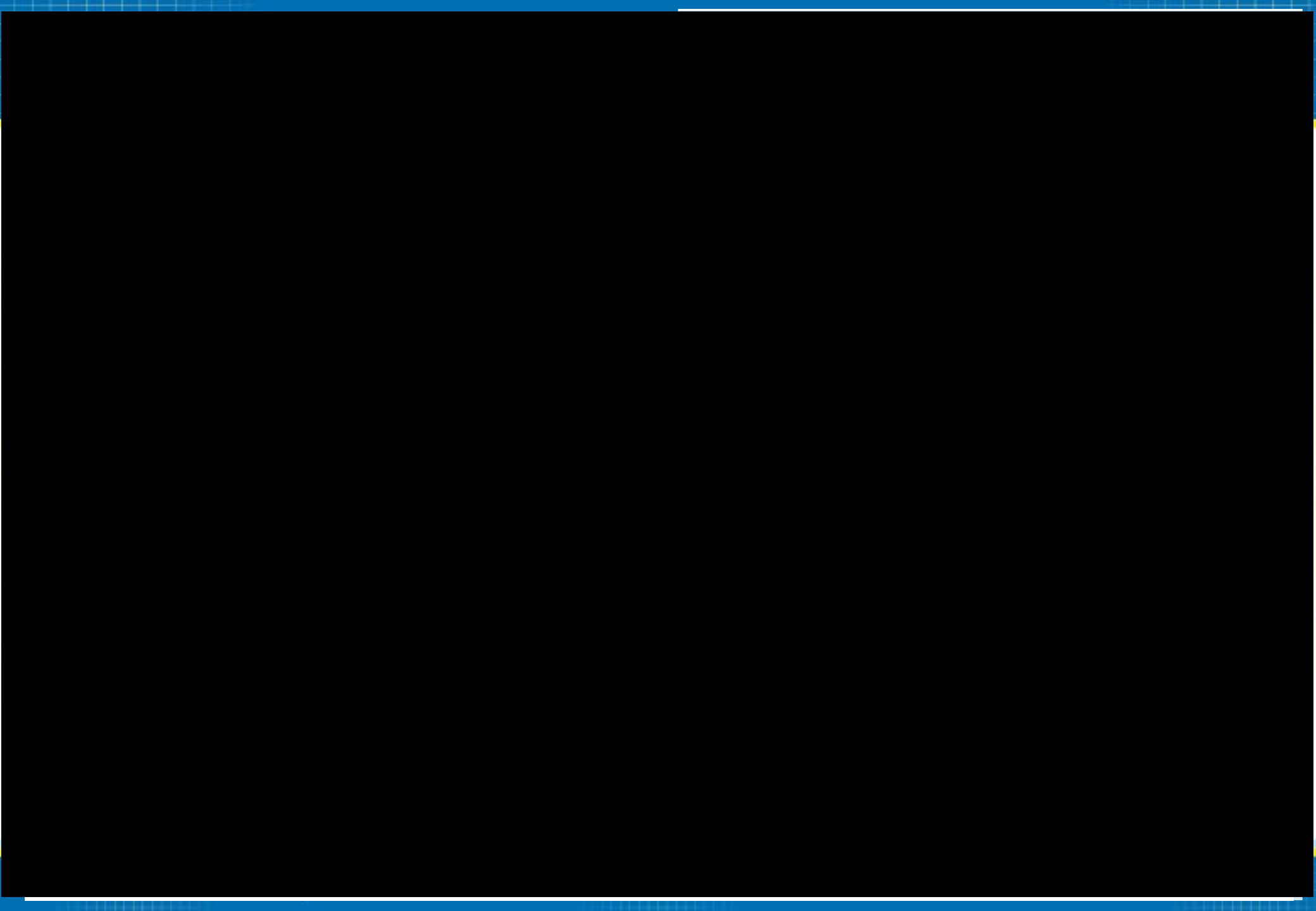




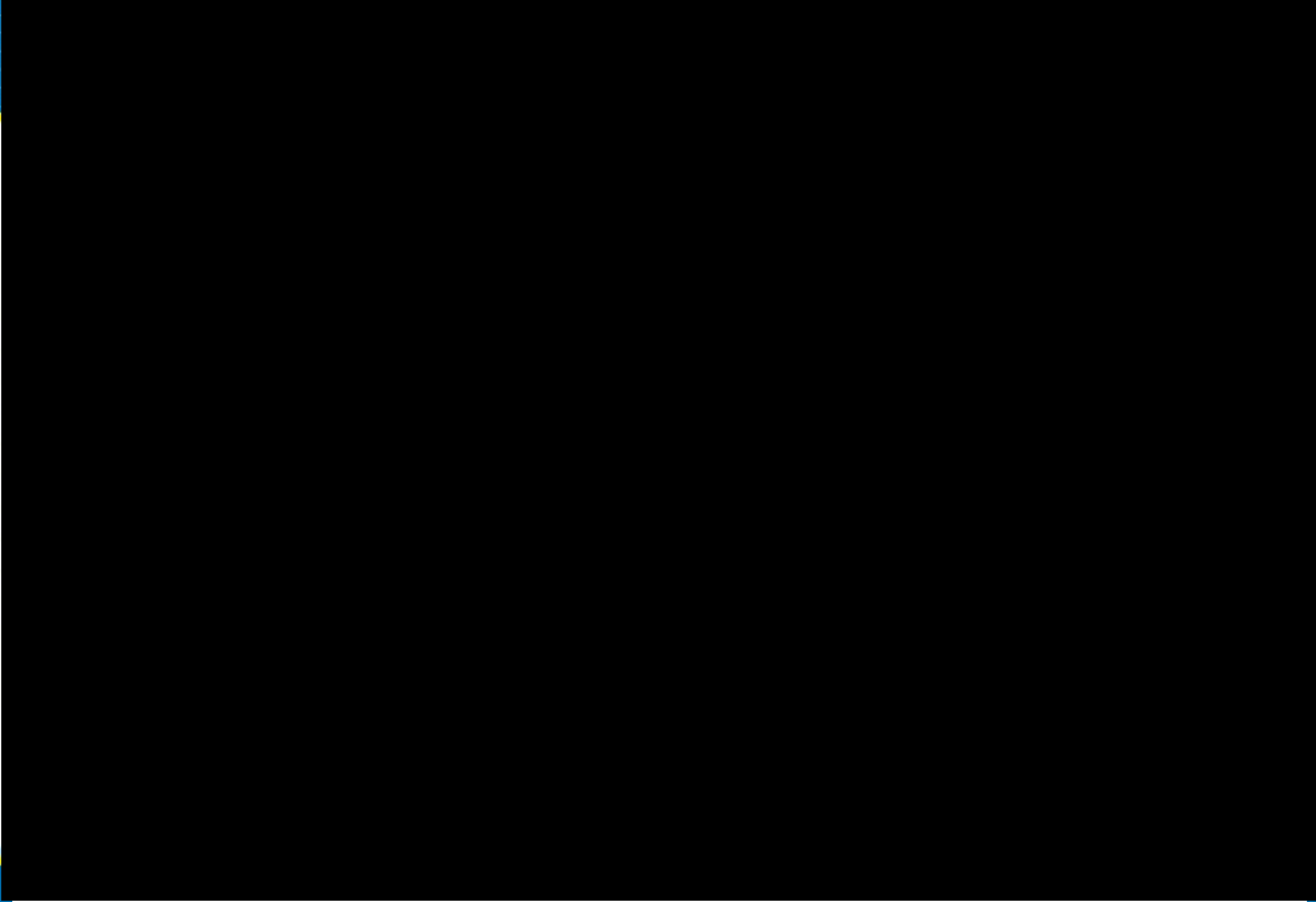


[The page content is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring. The text appears to be a dense block of paragraphs, possibly containing a list or table of contents, but the individual words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]





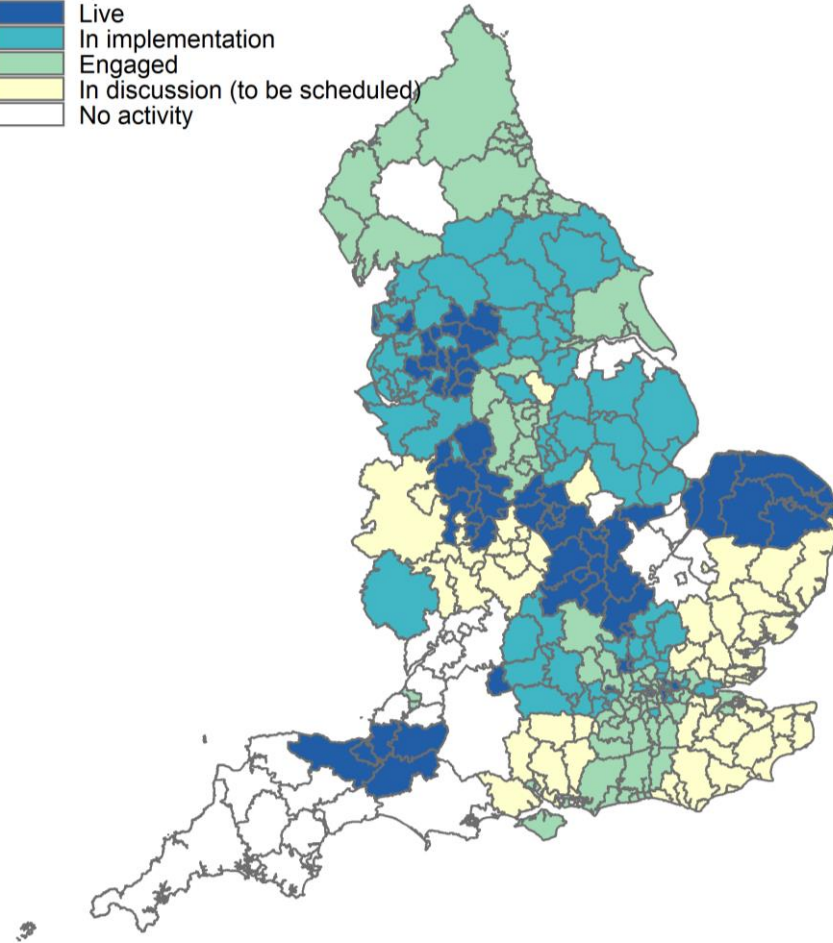
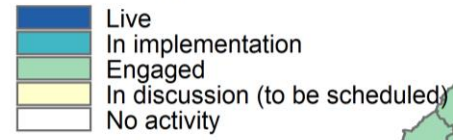




# Locally supported contact tracing

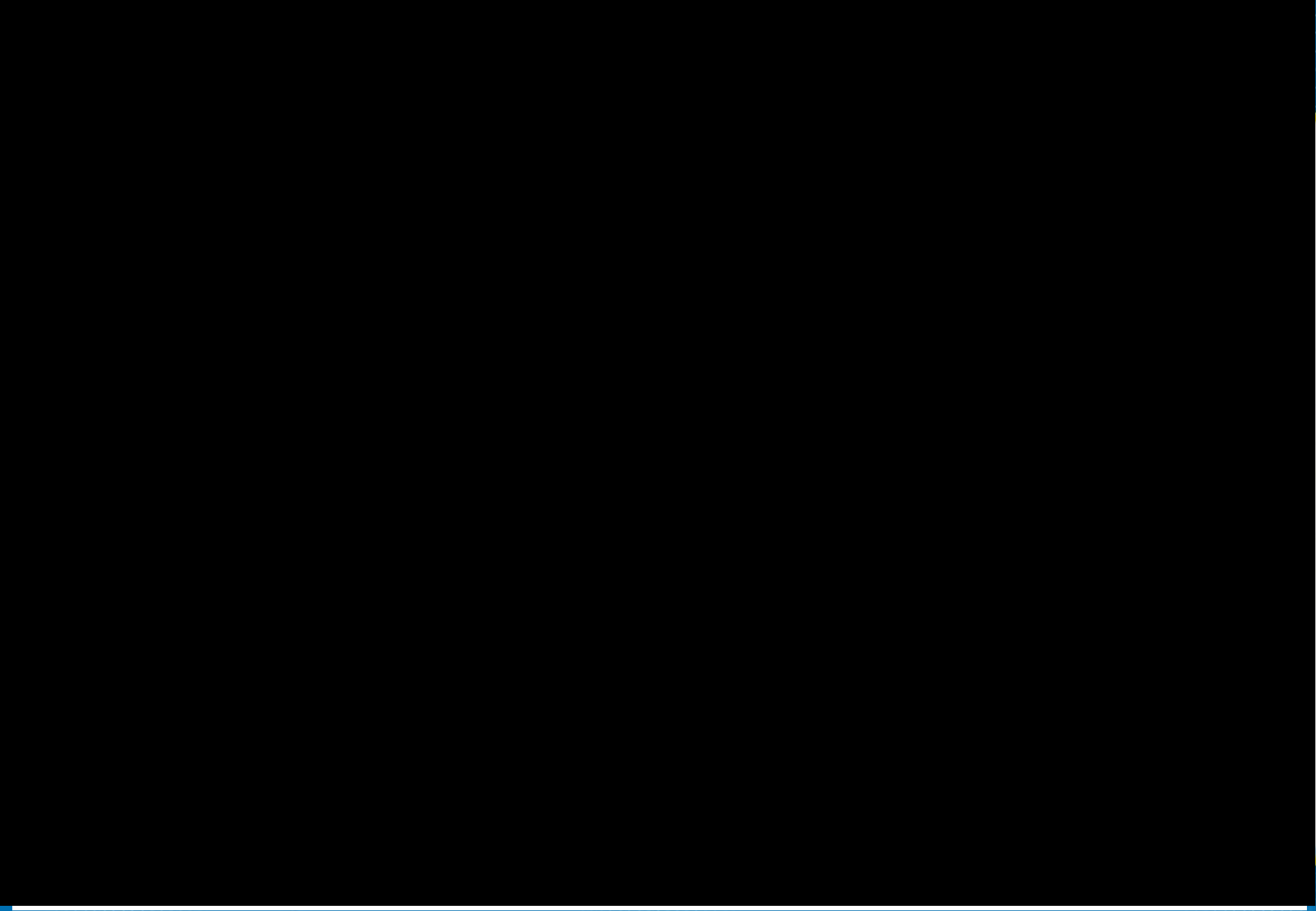
Data extracted 9 October 2020

## Locally supported contact tracing









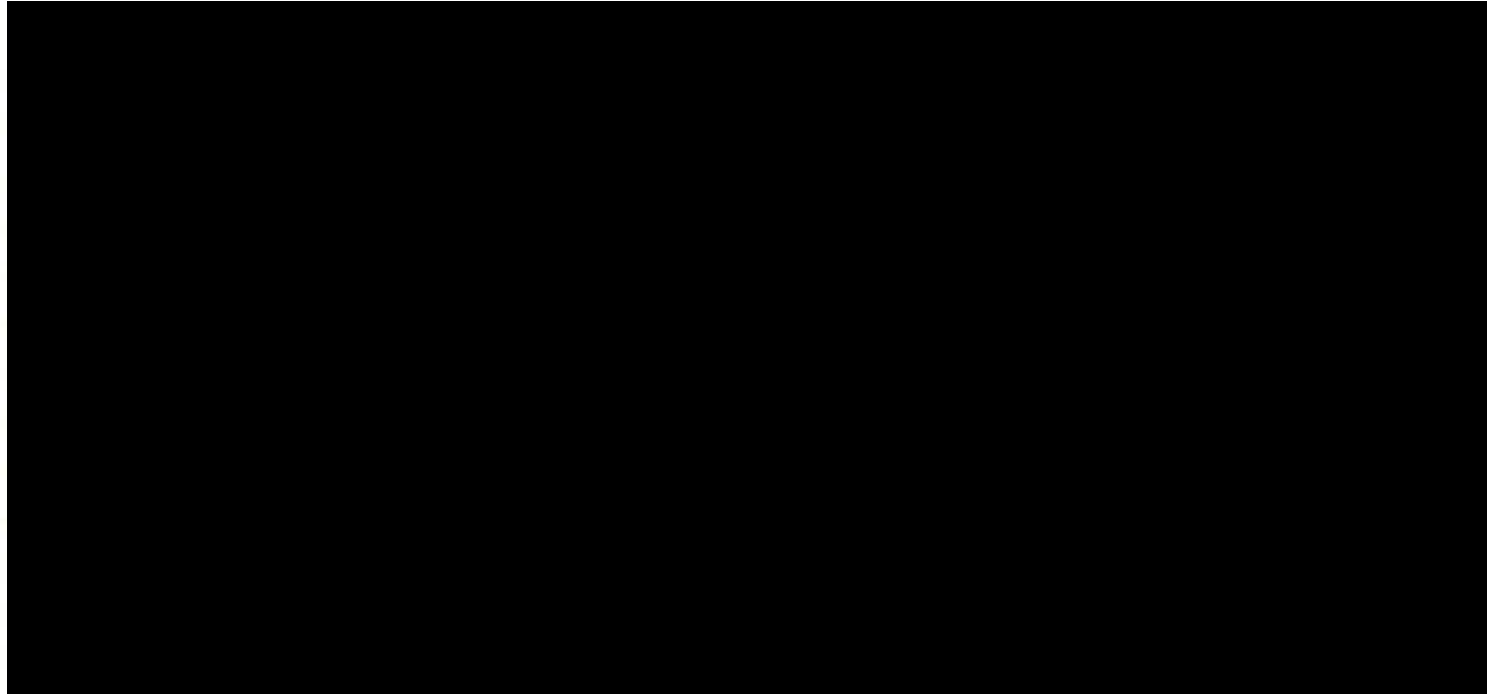


# International flights reported through enhanced contact tracing

Data extracted 28 August 2020

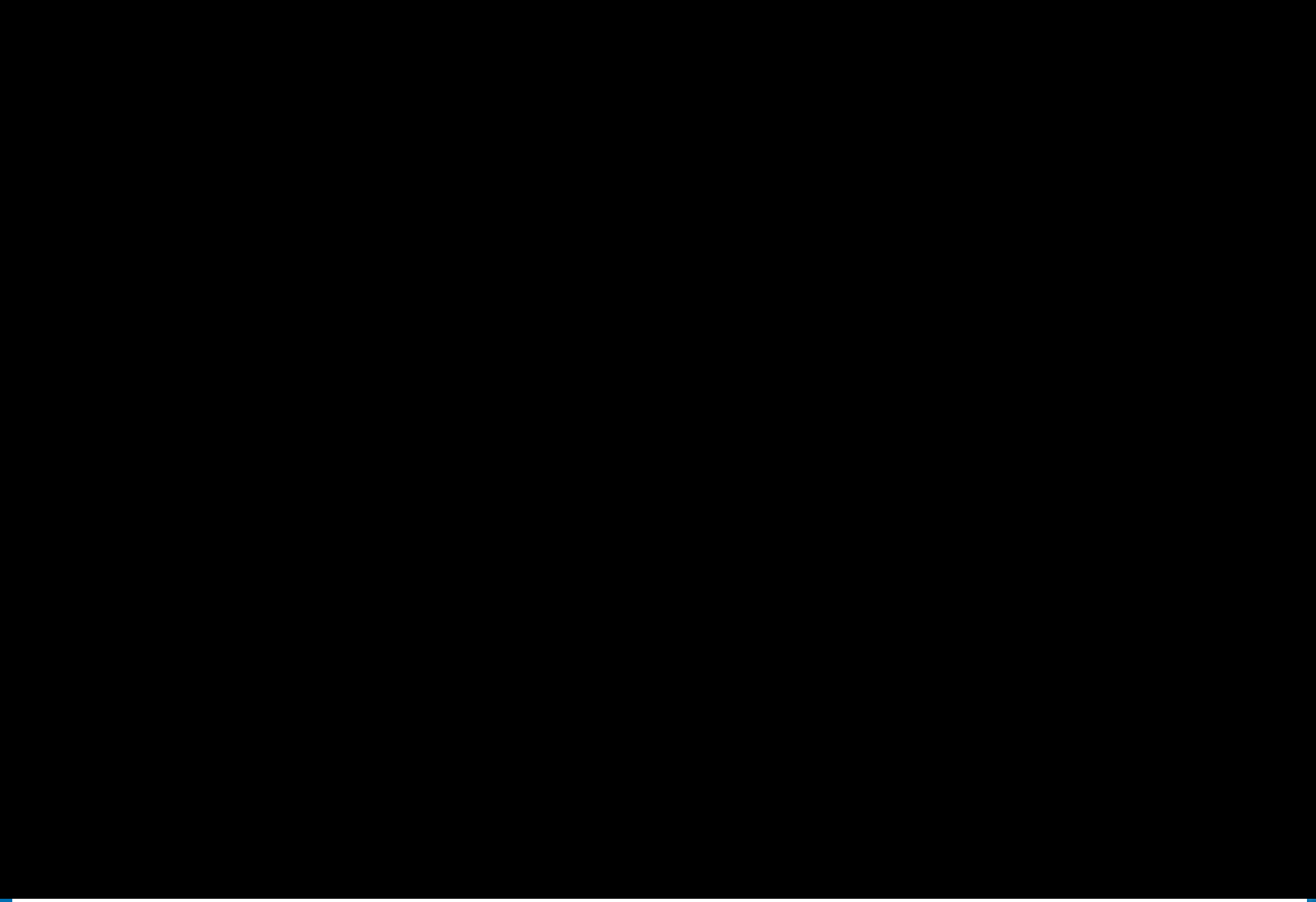
**1,0851 cases completed enhanced contact tracing,** [REDACTED]

*Please note that these reflect travel reported and not confirmed sources of infection*



Enhanced contract tracing is undertaken to identify potential sources of infection, as well as individuals whom a case may have infected. This involves asking cases about their exposures/contacts from day 3-7 prior to onset of symptoms (or test date if the case is asymptomatic).

Data extracted from NHS Test and Trace at 04:30, 28/08/2020.





# Sources of data and signposting

## Internal reports/updates

- Weekly COVID19\_Epidemiological Internal Update report
- COVID-19 Exceedance Daily Review
- All regions PHE Situations of Interest daily update
- PHE NHS Test and Trace: Weekly Contact Tracing Report
- PHE Daily Care Home Report
- PHE Educational settings weekly report for NERVTAG
- [COVID-19: nowcast and forecast](#)

## Published reports

- [Weekly Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) Surveillance Report](#)
- [COVID-19: number of outbreaks in care homes – management information](#)

## Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS)

Data as of 11 October 2020 00:00hrs

Laboratory-confirmed cases reported to PHE. SGSS data is further de-duplicated and cleaned by the PHE ICC Epidemiology Cell. The dataset includes all positive COVID-19 cases reported through both Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 testing. Numbers in most recent days may rise due to potential delays to data reporting and validation. The number of confirmed cases reflects both the case rate of infection and testing rates.

## PHE Unified Sample Dataset (USD)

Data as of 12 October 2020 00:00hrs

Data on individuals testing negative for SARS-CoV2 in both Pillar 1 and 2. This data is deduplicated to only include one record for any individual who has had only negative samples

## HPZone case and incident management system

Data as of 12 October 2020 08:00hrs

Only outbreaks reported to PHE are included. Absolute numbers should be interpreted with caution. Reporting practice is known to vary with time and geography. Community outbreaks exclude outbreaks reported from secondary care and care home settings.